



# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



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## FARMERS MEETING AUGUST 2

**Noted Platform Orator Carl Vrooman From Washington Will Speak**

**TO BE AT LAKE FOREST**

John Barrett, president of the Lake County Farmer's Institute, has a treat in store for the farmers of the county. He realizes that they have no time to give from their work to listen to ordinary men spouting ordinary platitudes, and for the mid summer meeting of the Institute he proposes to get from Washington the noted platform orator and hard-headed, sensible, far sighted Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Carl Vrooman, to give the farmers and the town people the latest word right from the center of things that is of interest to the farmer. Carl Vrooman known what he is talking about when he talks agriculture. He is of a noted family, noted for brains and doing things.

Mr. Barrett proposes to hold this meeting on the 2d day of August, at Lake Forest. This seems very strange on first thought, but why should the farmer not go to a meeting on some one of the great golf links where men of leisure and money play while he works? Why should the farmer not listen to a man who knows the relation of importance of men who work and men who play in these critical times and has the courage to point out to both their good points as well as their shortcomings. Barrett thinks the farmers owe to the dilettanti a lesson, and now is the time to drive it home, not only for his good, but for the good of the farmer.

Later papers will give full accounts of the plans of the meeting, and this article is merely to have each farmer set aside Friday afternoon August 2nd, for a trip to see and hear the men of note in the world today. Armour, Swift and Meeker and dozens of wealthy men who have great estates in Lake Forest will probably be present to hear Mr. Vrooman.

If Mr. Barrett could only get our farmer governor and patriot, Governor Lowden, to be at this meeting, then all Lake county would be there. He is sending a special message to Governor Lowden. Let us hope he will succeed. Friday, August 2nd, remember to set aside the afternoon.

### Let Us Clear Our Flag of Debt

We have been informed that we are still in debt about ten dollars on our village flag pole. The deficiency is due to the fact that the tamarack pole donated by Chase Webb was discarded and another purchased, the change also making it necessary to hire some work done in order that the flag might be raised on Decoration Day. Now the question is where is the ten dollars to come from? Will some patriotic citizen take the matter up? Who will come forward and take up the collection necessary to clear our beautiful village flag from debt?

### W. G. Bragg Injured While Doing His "Bit"

W. G. Bragg, of Waukegan, who is quite well known here by reason of having conducted a class in violin instruction at this place the past year, is now laid up, due to an accident which occurred while he was engaged in pursuit of a patriotic duty. At this time when farm help is so scarce and the grain ready to harvest, Mr. Bragg deemed it a fitting time to "do his bit" by assisting on a farm, and accordingly he hired himself out to Curtis Wells.

All went fine until Mr. Bragg in some manner pierced his knee with a fork. Fearing that the injury might prove serious, the attending physician advised him to return to his home in Waukegan and to give the injury the best of care.

### Universal Electricity.

The increasing use of electricity for household as well as business purposes has led to the prediction of universal water. The cost will be reduced to a minimum and it will be as unobtainable to charge even a stranger for a nominal amount of electricity as to charge a water tax to the person who asks for a drink.

## Automobile Dealers Adopt New Rules

At a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce building in Waukegan automobile dealers and garage men last Friday entered into an agreement to put their business on a cash basis after August first and also adopted the rules recommended by the War Economy board of the Council of National Defense.

The rules recommended and adopted are:

First—Discontinue all unnecessary free service and inspection.

Second—Repair shops will be closed after 6 p. m., daily and all day Sundays and holidays. Emergency work after 6 p. m. and on Sundays and popular holidays will be charged at double time.

Third—In order to eliminate unnecessary office work, the government has requested that all business be conducted as economically and efficiently as possible. Therefore, effective immediately, charge accounts will be discontinued. All parts, repairs and labor will be c. o. d.

The meeting was attended by practically every member of the Auto Dealers association and every action taken was by unanimous consent.

The Antioch Sales and Service Station and the E. & M. Garage are among the number who have adopted this government request and after August first these rules will apply to Antioch and every other part of the county as well.

## Names of Antioch Boys Omitted Last Week

In last week's issue of the News we published a list of the Antioch township boys now in the service, but fearing that it was incomplete we asked our readers to report to us any name that they might find missing from the list. The public very kindly responded to the request and has furnished us with seven additional names. It is our desire to give each one the same amount of credit, but with so many of our boys enlisting as well as going in the draft, it is almost impossible to keep track of them all without aid, and we therefore deem it a kindness if when you know of some lad who has enlisted to tell us about it. Those who were unintentionally admitted from last week's list are:

Wm. Anderson.  
Wm. Peterson.  
Miles M. Carney.  
Adolph Pesat.  
Edward Forbrich.  
Elmer Taylor.  
John Foster.

The last named is the son of Mrs. Fred Hatch and is, as far as we can learn the first Antioch boy who landed in France.

## Farmers to Receive \$2.75 for Milk During August

Dairymen of the Chicago district are to receive \$2.75 per hundred-weight during August for milk that contains 8.5 per cent of butter fat. The figure was determined Tuesday at a hearing in Chicago presided over by W. E. Lamb, attorney for the United States food administration.

The price to be paid by the quart in Chicago is to be fixed after the distributors have been given a hearing. Mr. Lamb said that he is hopeful the price in Chicago will be kept at 12 cents, but that no definite figure could be given until data have been collected that will show the exact cost of distributing milk.

Increased cost of labor was the chief item that caused delay in deciding what price should be paid to the producers. The figure decided upon was based on the formula adopted by the Chicago milk commission. This formula states that to produce 100 pounds of milk it is necessary to provide twenty pounds of home grown grains, based on the value of corn; twenty-four pounds of manufactured feeds, 110 pounds of hay, and three hours of labor. Farm labor was figured at 30 cents an hour.

Hereafter the application of the formula ought to make it a simple matter to figure out the price of milk every month," Mr. Lamb said. "All that will be necessary to do will be to find the exact cost of feeds and apply the formula."

### Tattoo Marks.

It is possible to get rid of tattoo marks by having the ink dissolved out with acid but this destroys the skin and leaves a scar. It is also possible to have the tattooed skin cut away and replaced with grafts from some other portion of the body.

### No Official National Song.

There are several American songs of a patriotic character, as "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "America" and others, but congress has never adopted one of them as the official national song.

## MYSTRY MAN ADJUDGED INSANE

**Is Given the Name of John Doe and Committed to the Elgin Asylum**

### IDENTITY STILL A MYSTRY

For a short time last week it was the belief of Sheriff Griffin that at last some light has been cast upon the identity of the mysterious stranger who was picked up on the Frazier farm at Hickory last week, and who has proved to be a "human enigma."

Last Friday he wrote the name of "H. Gale" on a piece of paper and handed it to the sheriff, which was his first intelligible act since being taken into custody.

He also went through the motions of operating an automobile steering gear and the levers.

But with that one act of his intelligence again fled and as the establishing of his identity is now deemed an impossibility and there being nothing left to do with him except to place him in an institution for the insane, steps in that direction were begun on Tuesday and the case was brought before the county court. The lunacy commission arrived at the conclusion that he was insane and ordered that he be moved to the insane asylum at Elgin. The court gave him the name of "John Doe" and as such he will hereafter be known unless, by some chance, he is later on identified.

Dr. Gourley, one of the men appointed by the court to test the fellow's sanity, showed him his watch, thinking perhaps that he would note the time of day and write it on a piece of paper, thereby exhibiting some sign of intelligence. Instead of this, John Doe as he is known now, simply wrote the words "South Bend" which were printed on the dial.

Questions in writing all brought about the same result. He merely copied the question word for word in a strikingly similar handwriting. He never once tried to answer and gave no indication that he comprehended the meaning of the questions. From the time of his discovery last week he has not uttered a single word, and all who have studied the case claim that beyond doubt it is the most strange situation that has ever come up in the county.

Assistant State's Attorney John Welch is of the opinion that possibly the man's condition may have been brought on through a blow on the head or as the result of a severe beating. Physicians who examined the fellow say it is barely possible that a sun stroke may be responsible. Everything considered, however, the mystery is just as deep as it was the day the man was first located.

Several people, some of them from Chicago, have visited him in the hope that he might be to some relative or friend who is missing and who it is feared may be suffering of aphasia. None of them have recognized in him anyone they ever saw before.

### Prepare Bonds for Fourth Liberty Loan

Bonds of the Fourth Liberty loan are now being turned out by the thousands by the treasury's bureau of engraving and printing. The bonds are similar in form and design to those of the third loan and space has been left on each bond for insertion of the exact terms of the bonds.

It is believed that a sufficient number of the bonds will be ready to make possible immediate delivery of all bonds of the fourth loan as they are purchased.

### Spanish Sulphur Deposits.

In the province of Murcia, Spain, there are a number of sulphur deposits. One of the most important of them is that of La Surana de Lorca, near the town of Lorca, the bed of which extends over a length of ten kilometers and a width of one to two kilometers.

### When Americans Were Heathen.

The first foreign missionary society was established at London July 27, 1640, being a corporation under the title of "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the Parts Adjacent in North America."

## LAKE CO. TO GET HARD COAL

**Only Thirteen Counties in the Entire State Will Share in the Distribution**

### ESTIMATE IS 80 PER CENT

Coal dealers of Lake county outside Waukegan took action last week at Lake Forest to bring a supply of anthracite to county residents.

They adopted a resolution which was sent to Fuel Administrator Erskine asking him to learn why country residents seemingly are unable to get anthracite coal shipped by rail, although Waukegan is getting plenty by boat.

In reply to his inquiry Mr. Erskine received the following self-explanatory letter from State Fuel Administrator Williams:

You have all been advised that the exigencies of war have required a change in the distribution of the nation's supply of anthracite. It has been necessary to increase the amount sent to New England and the Atlantic coast and correspondingly to curtail the amounts to be supplied to the trans-Mississippi and midwestern states, including Illinois:

The fuel administration at Washington has under consideration the division of the diminished supply for Illinois and has finally decided on a plan of distribution. It was thought wise to limit the distribution to that portion of the state which contained the greatest body of anthracite consumers and which was the farthest removed from the coal fields which are the sources of supply of bituminous in Illinois.

Accordingly the determination was arrived at to divide the total amount of coal allotted to Illinois on an equal percentage basis between the thirteen Northwestern counties of the state as follows: Lake Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage, Lee, Kendall, Will and Cook. All these counties will receive an equal percentage of Illinois coal, based on their consumption in 1916-17.

It cannot be promised with certainty but from the best information now available, it is believed that the percentage will be approximately eighty per cent of the amounts supplied during the basing period.

If the deficit of coke is taken into consideration the net fuel power of the 80 per cent will be correspondingly diminished.

### Solicitor for Book

#### Runs Into Trouble

Arthur J. Stein, solicitor for the R. C. Barnum company, who was bound over to the October term of the grand jury in Waukegan, Wednesday, in police Magistrate Taylor's court, is only one of several hundred young men whom the state council of defense is attempting to put out of business, on a charge of having made use of the Red Cross and statements that they were working for the government, and the authorities of Lake county claim they will "go the limit" in this case, and go on record as making a complete "squell" of the practice in their jurisdiction.

Stein was very active in the vicinity of Gurnee and witnesses from that place testified as to his assertions. Others testified that the reason they ordered the book was because they thought they were helping the government war work.

His case was laid before Hinton G. Clabaugh, division chief of the bureau of investigation, at Chicago.

### Could Not Live Without Birds.

The value of birds to man is based principally on their feeding habits. Their greatest help is through their activity in eating harmful insects, their eggs and larvae. Without this constant aid, we would be powerless to protect our trees and crops from the ravages of caterpillars, beetles, borers and such creatures.

### Budding Diplomat.

"Willie," said his mother, seeing him eating a piece of candy, "did I say you could have a piece of candy?" "Well," said Willie, "you didn't say that I couldn't."

## Thrift Stamp Meeting at Antioch on July 30

S. A. Hawthorn one of Waukegan's Four Minute men, has started a special speaking tour of Lake county, in an effort to speed up the purchase of War Saving stamps. He plans to hold these meetings at places in the county on nine different nights. He takes with him a Jackie band and several able speakers. Very recently he and his band visited Russell and while there sold five times as many stamps as had been sold during the entire six months past.

His first meeting in Lake county was held at Hickory last Thursday evening and was attended by remarkable success. Monday night he visited Wadsworth, and Wednesday night his meeting at Long Grove. Tonight (Thursday) he is to be at North Prairie and tomorrow night will be at Fox Lake. His date for Antioch is set for Tuesday, July 30, and arrangements have been made to hold the meeting in the Majestic theater, beginning at eight o'clock. July 31, he will be at Winthrop Harbor. August 1, at Area and will close his tour with a meeting at Deerfield, August 2.

As soon as Mr. Hawthorn announced his plans a number of auto owners volunteered their services to furnish transportation to his entire party on their various trips.

A large and interested crowd has met them every place so far and at no time has the efforts of Mr. Hawthorn been in vain. Both he and his assistants have a way of "driving a wedge" and their appeal has without except been met with a ready response.

### Antioch May Yet Get

#### Oil For Streets

County Superintendent of Roads Russell, was in Antioch Tuesday afternoon and Chase Webb took particular pains to show him the extreme inconvenience that we are all subject to with the dust. Mr. Russell could plainly see the havoc that the dust is playing in the stores and after a consultation with Mr. Webb the two visited the President and some of the members of our village board. Mr. Russell said that in order to procure the oil and the government permit to use it, that it would be necessary for a portion of it to be used on the township roads. Accordingly Road Commissioner Frank Dunn was consulted and he agreed to take the necessary portion of the oil for the outside roads. So it may yet be possible for us to obtain oil for our village streets. Better late than never.

### Enters Petition for Divorce

Mrs. Sadie Richards filed a bill of divorce in circuit court Monday afternoon. She sets forth that she and her husband Charles S. Richards were married at Waukegan, Wis. Dec. 21, 1892, and since that time he has been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty. She asserts that although her husband has real estate valued at \$12,000 and personal property to a value of \$1,000 he refuses to support her. She asks that she be given the personal property and alimony. She also asked for an injunction restraining her husband from using any violence toward her or in any way encumbering the property. The injunction was issued.

### Origin of "Algernon."

The name Algernon was originally "als Gernon," and was first applied to one of the crusading Percys. His name was William, but his fellow knights called him William als Gernon or Gernon, meaning William with the Whiskers, or just Whiskers for short. As Algernon the name has persisted in the family to the present time, and the tenth duke of Northumberland, who died recently, was Algernon Percy.

### The Lute.

The lute has vanished. It was one of the oldest of instruments, and had a beautiful vibrant tone somewhat like that of the harp. But its size and complexity were against it. It had a long tail, and many strings, and while its size increased its power and range, it also increased its weight and made it cumbersome. The minstrel of today plays on the mandolin, the guitar or the banjo—and the lute is forgotten.

### Count Your Pulse.

A new-born baby's pulse should beat from 130 to 140 times per minute; a year-old child's 115 to 130; a fourteen-year-old's 80 to 90; an adult's from 70 to 75, and an aged person's from 60 to 75.—Woman's World.

### Sir Robert Walpole.

Flowery oratory he despised. He ascribed to the interested views of themselves or their relatives the declarations of pretended patriots, of whom he said: "All these men have their price."—Memoirs of Walpole.

## NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.**

### NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The Fourth of July celebration at Lake Geneva netted \$4,417.71 for the Red Cross.

Melvin Pease, formerly of Salem, now a soldier at Camp Custer, and Miss Marion Klinger of Grayslake were married last week.

According to County Advisor A. J. Gafke, nearly 12,000 acres have been planted to wheat in McHenry county this year, this is double that planted last year.

Five women cow testers have recently been appointed by dairy agents of the United States department of agriculture, co-operating with the state agricultural colleges the State Dairy-men's associations.

At the last meeting of the city council of Grayslake it was voted to purchase a community flag and accordingly the mayor made a trip to Chicago to place an order for same, which will soon fly from that city's flag staff.

The water of Lake Geneva has not cleared as usual this year, anxious queries have been sent to state commissions. No one seems able to explain why the water has remained dark and roily but the fishing seems to be as good as usual despite the matter.

We regret to announce that Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stephenson of Ringwood have received news that their son, Harry, has been wounded and is now in a hospital in England. With the excellent care given the soldiers "over there" we feel assured of his speedy recovery.

A young man of Beaver Dam found a pocketbook containing \$700 the other day and after a diligent search located the owner and gave it to him. The owner was so pleased to get his property back that he presented the honest finder with a bottle of beer.

The Columbus Canning Co., claimed to be the largest pea cannery in the United States, reports one of the largest pea yields in their history. A record was set at the factory one day last week when 297,000 cans were packed. In eleven days running 2,640,000 cans were put up.

### Two More "B" Answers

Mrs. Andrew Lynch explains her version of the "B" question as follows: It signifies that it is God's will that Bill the Beast be beaten by the time the berry is ripe in the oats.

Another of our readers informs us that she considers it a sure sign that Berlin will be captured by the Yanks.

### On the Road to Success.

That young man is wise who makes a plan, organizes his ambition, and makes each day contribute something toward its fulfillment. Success often seems delayed, but it is surely on the way for those who are getting ready for it. Over the desk of the boy or girl struggling with hard lessons that may seem at the present quite useless, let it be written in letters of gold: "I will study and get ready, and maybe my chance will come."

### Washington Flag Etiquette.

The United States flag always is hoisted over the senate or house of representatives when in session. The flag floats from the flagstaff of the White House while the president is in Washington; and its absence indicates the absence of the president from the capital. It is displayed over the department buildings in Washington from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4:30 p. m. every week day.

### Possible Source of Tresses.

The other day I, with a neighbor's child, went to a hairdresser's establishment. The child has red hair. While I was buying various things the child was busy looking about. She finally discovered some false hair the color of her own and came to me with this question: "I wonder if my red hair was boughten here when I was borned."—Chicago Tribune.



# "OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By Lieutenant Pat O'Brien

(Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien)

## O'BRIEN FINDS HIMSELF A PRISONER OF WAR AFTER A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

**Synopsis.**—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Mokena, Ill., after seeing service in the American flying corps on the Mexican border in 1916, joins the British Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and after a brief training period is sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active service on the front. He engages in several hot fights with German flyers, from which he emerges victorious.

### CHAPTER III.

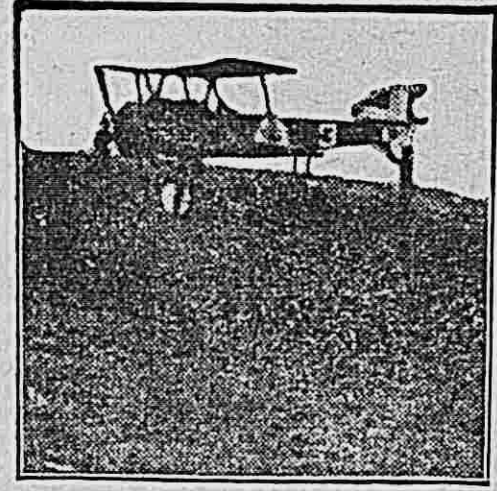
#### Captured by the Huns.

I shall not easily forget the 17th of August, 1917. I killed two Huns in the double-seated machine in the morning, another in the evening, and then I was captured myself. I may have spent more eventful days in my life, but I can't recall any just now.

That morning, in crossing the line on early morning patrol, I noticed two German balloons. I decided that as soon as my patrol was over I would go off on my own hook and see what a German balloon looked like at close quarters.

These observation balloons are used by both sides in conjunction with the artillery. A man sits up in the balloon with a wireless apparatus and directs the firing of the guns. From his point of vantage he can follow the work of his own artillery with a remarkable degree of accuracy and at the same time he can observe the enemy's movements and report them.

The Germans are very good at this work, and they use a great number of



Machine O'Brien Was Driving When He Was Overcome and Captured by the Huns.

these balloons. It was considered a very important part of our work to keep them out of the sky.

There are two ways of going after a balloon in a machine. One of them is to cross the lines at a low altitude, flying so near the ground that the man with the antiaircraft gun can't bother you. You fly along until you get to the level of the balloon and if, in the meantime, they have not drawn the balloon down, you open fire on it and the bullets you use will set it on fire if they land.

The other way is to fly over where you know the balloons to be, put your machine in a spin so that they can't hit you, get above them, spin over the balloon and then open fire. In going back over the line you cross at a few hundred feet.

This is one of the hardest jobs in the service. There is less danger in attacking an enemy's aircraft.

Nevertheless, I had made up my mind to either get those balloons or make them descend, and I only hoped that they would stay on the job until I had a chance at them.

When our two hours' duty was up, therefore, I dropped out of the formation as we crossed the lines and turned back again.

I was at a height of 15,000 feet, considerably higher than the balloons. Shutting my motor off, I dropped down through the clouds, thinking to find the balloons at about five or six miles behind the German lines.

Just as I came out of the cloud banks I saw below me, about a thousand feet, a two-seater hostile machine doing artillery observation and directing the German guns. This was at a point about four miles behind the German lines.

Evidently the German artillery saw me and put out ground signals to attract the Hun machine's attention, for I saw the observer quit his work and grab his gun, while the pilot stuck the nose of his machine straight down.

But they were too late to escape me. I was diving toward them at a speed of probably two hundred miles an hour, shooting all the time as fast as possible. Their only chance lay in the possibility that the force of my drive might break my wings. I knew my danger in that direction, but as soon as I came out of my dive the Huns would have their chance to get me, and I knew I had to get them first and take a chance on my wings holding out.

Fortunately some of my first bullets found their mark, and I was able to come out of my dive at about four thousand feet. They never came out of theirs!

But right then came the hottest sit-

uation in the air I had ever experienced up to that time. The depth of my dive had brought me within reach of the machine guns from the ground, and they also put a barrage around me of shrapnel from antiaircraft guns and I had an opportunity to "ride the barrage," as they call it in the R. F. C. To make the situation more interesting, they began shooting "flaming on-lions" at me. "Flaming on-lions" are rockets shot from a rocket gun. They are used to hit a machine when it is flying low, and they are effective up to about five thousand feet. Sometimes they are shot up one after another in strings of about eight, and they are one of the hardest things to go through. If they hit the machine, it is bound to catch fire and then the jig is up.

All the time, too, I was being attacked by "Archie"—the antiaircraft gun. I escaped the machine guns and the "flaming on-lions," but "Archie," the antiaircraft fire, got me four or five times. Every time a bullet plugged me, or rather my machine, it made a loud bang, on account of the tension on the material covering the wings.

None of their shots hurt me until I was about a mile from our lines, and then they hit my motor. Fortunately, I still had altitude enough to drift on to our own side of the lines, for my motor was completely out of commission. They just raised the dickens with me all the time I was descending, and I began to think I would strike the ground before crossing the line, but there was a slight wind in my favor, and it carried me two miles behind our lines. There the balloons I had gone out to get had the satisfaction of "pin-pointing" me. Through the directions which they were able to give to their artillery they commenced shelling my machine where it lay.

This particular work is to direct the fire of their artillery, and they are used just as the artillery observation airplanes are. Usually two men are stationed in each balloon. They ascend to a height of several thousand feet about five miles behind their own lines and are equipped with wireless and signaling apparatus. They watch the work of their own artillery, check up the position, get the range, and direct the next shot.

When conditions are favorable they are able to direct the shots so accurately that it is quick work destroying the object of their attack. It was such a balloon as this that got my position, marked me out, called for an artillery shot, and they commenced shelling my machine where it lay. If I had got the two balloons instead of the airplane, I probably would not have lost my machine, for he would in all probability have gone on home and not bothered about getting my range and causing the destruction of my machine.

I landed in a part of the country that was literally covered with shell holes. Fortunately my machine was not badly damaged by the forced landing. I leisurely got out, walked around it to see what the damage was, and concluded that it could be easily repaired. In fact, I thought if I could find a space long enough between shell holes to get a start before leaving the ground that I would be able to fly on from there.

I was still examining my plane and considering the matter of a few slight repairs, without any particular thought for my own safety in that unprotected spot, when a shell came whizzing through the air, knocked me to the ground and landed a few feet away. It had no sooner struck than I made a run for cover and crawled into a shell hole. I would have liked to get further away, but I didn't know where the next shell would burst, and I thought I was fairly safe there, so I squatted down and let them blaze away.

The only damage I suffered was from the mud which splattered up in my face and over my clothes. That was my introduction to a shell hole, and I resolved right there that the infantry could have all the shell-hole fighting they wanted, but it did not appeal to me, though they live in them through many a long night and I had only sought shelter there for a few minutes.

After the Germans had completely demolished my machine and ceased firing, I waited there a short time, fearing perhaps they might send over a lucky shot, hoping to get me after all. But evidently they concluded enough shells had been wasted on one man. I crawled out cautiously, shook the mud off, and I looked over in the direction where my machine had once been. There wasn't enough left for a decent souvenir, but nevertheless I got

a few, "such as they were," and readily observing that nothing could be done with what was left, I made my way back to infantry headquarters, where I was able to telephone in a report.

A little later one of our automobiles came out after me and took me back to our airfield. Most of my squadron thought I was lost beyond doubt, and never expected to see me again; but my friend, Paul Raney, had held out that I was all right, and as I was afterwards told, said, "Don't send for another pilot; that Irishman will be back, if he has to walk." And he knew that the only thing that kept me from walking was the fact that our own automobile had been sent out to bring me home.

I had lots to think about that day, and I had learned many things; one was not to have too much confidence in my own ability. One of the men in the squadron told me that I had better not take those chances; that it was going to be a long war and I would have plenty of opportunities to be killed without deliberately "wishing them on" myself. Later I was to learn the truth of his statement.

That night my "flight"—each squadron is divided into three flights, consisting of six men each—got ready to go out again. As I started to put on my tunic I noticed that I was not marked up for duty as usual.

I asked the commanding officer, a major, what the reason for that was, and he replied that he thought I had done enough for one day. However, I knew that if I did not go, someone else from another "flight" would have to take my place, and I insisted upon going up with my patrol as usual, and the major reluctantly consented. Had he known what was in store for me, I am sure he wouldn't have changed his mind so readily.

As it was we had only five machines for this patrol, anyway, because as we crossed the lines one of them had to drop out on account of motor trouble. Our patrol was up at 8 p. m., and up to within ten minutes of that hour it had been entirely uneventful.

At 7:50 p. m., however, while we were flying at a height of 13,000 feet, we observed three other English machines which were about 3,000 feet below us pick a fight with nine Hun machines.

I knew right then that we were in for it, because I could see over toward the ocean a whole flock of Hun machines which evidently had escaped the attention of our scrappy countrymen below us.

So we dove down on those nine Huns.

At first the fight was fairly even. There were eight of us to nine of them. But soon the other machines which I had seen in the distance, and which were flying even higher than we were, arrived on the scene, and when they, in turn, dove down on us, there was just twenty of them to our eight!

Four of them singled me out. I was diving, and they dived right down after me, shooting as they came. Their tracer bullets were coming closer to me every moment. These tracer bullets are balls of fire which enable the shooter to follow the course his bullets are taking and to correct his aim accordingly. They do no more harm to a pilot if he is hit than an ordinary bullet, but if they hit the petrol tank, good night! When a machine catches fire in flight there is no way of put-

ting it out. It takes less than a minute for the fabric to burn off the wings and then the machine drops like an arrow, leaving a trail of smoke like a comet.

As their tracer bullets came closer and closer to me I realized that my chances of escape were nil. Their very next shot, I felt, must hit me.

Once, some days before, when I was flying over the line, I had watched a fight above me. A German machine was set on fire, and dived down through our formation in flames on its way to the ground. The Hun was diving at such a sharp angle that both his wings came off, and as he passed within a few hundred feet of me I saw the look of horror on his face.

Now, when I expected any moment to suffer a similar fate, I could not help thinking of that poor Hun's last look of agony.

I realized that my only chance lay in making an Immelman turn. This maneuver was invented by a German—one of the greatest who ever flew and who was killed in action some time before. This turn, which I made successfully, brought one of their machines right in front of me, and as he sailed along barely ten yards away, I "had the drop" on him, and he knew it.

His white face and startled eyes I can still see. He knew beyond question that his last moment had come, because his position prevented his taking aim at me, while my gun pointed straight at him. My first tracer bullet passed within a yard of his head, the second looked as if it hit his shoulder, the third struck him in the neck, and then I let him have the whole works, and he went down in a spinning nose dive.

All this time the three other Hun machines were shooting away at me. I could hear the bullets striking my machine one after another. I hadn't the slightest idea that I could ever beat off those three Huns, but there was nothing for me to do but fight, and my hands were full.

In fighting, your machine is dropping, dropping all the time. I glanced at my instruments, and my altitude was between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. While I was still looking at the instruments, the whole blamed works disappeared. A burst of bullets went into the instrument board and blew it to smithereens, another bullet went through my upper lip, came out of the roof of my mouth and lodged in my throat, and the next thing I knew was when I came to in a German hospital the following morning at five o'clock, German time.

I was a prisoner of war.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Clipped Wings.

The hospital in which I found myself on the morning after my capture was a private house made of brick, very low and dirty, and not at all adapted for use as a hospital. It had evidently been used but a few days on account of the big push that was taking place at that time of the year, and in all probability would be abandoned as soon as they had found a better place.

In all, the house contained four rooms and a stable, which was by far the largest of all. Although I never looked into this "wing" of the hospital, I was told that it, too, was filled with patients lying on beds of straw around on the ground. I do not know whether

they, too, were officers or privates. The room in which I found myself contained eight beds, three of which were occupied by wounded German officers. The other rooms, I imagined, had about the same number of beds as mine. There were no Red Cross nurses in attendance, just orderlies, for this was only an emergency hospital and too near the firing line for nurses. The orderlies were not old men nor very young boys, as I had expected to find, but young men in the prime of life, who evidently had been medical students. One or two of them, I discovered, were able to talk English, but for some reason they would not talk. Perhaps they were forbidden by the officer in charge to do so.

In addition to the bullet wound in my mouth I had a swelling from my forehead to the back of my head almost as big as my shoe—and that is saying considerable. I couldn't move an inch without suffering intense pain, and when the doctor told me that I had no bones broken I wondered how a fellow would feel who had.

German officers visited me that morning and told me that my machine went down in a spinning nose dive from a height of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and they had the surprise of their lives when they discovered that I had not been dashed to pieces. They had to cut me out of my machine, which was riddled with shots and shattered to bits.

A German doctor removed the bullet from my throat, and the first thing he said to me when I came to was, "You are an American!"

There was no denying it, because the metal identification disk on my wrist bore the inscription:

"P. O'B.  
U. S. A.  
R. F. C."

Although I was suffering intense agony, the doctor, who spoke perfect English, insisted upon conversing with me.

"You may be all right as a sportsman," he declared, "but you are a d—d murderer just the same for being here. You Americans who got into this thing before America came into the war are no better than common murderers and you ought to be treated the same way!"

The wound in my mouth made it impossible for me to answer him, and I was suffering too much pain to be hurt very much by anything he could say.

He asked me if I would like an apple! I could just as easily have eaten a brick.

When he got no answers out of me, he walked away disgustedly.

"You don't have to worry any more," he declared, as a parting shot. "For you the war is over."

I was given a little broth later in the day, and as I began to collect my thoughts I wondered what had happened to my comrades in the battle which had resulted so disastrously to me. As I began to realize my plight I worried less about my physical condition than the fact that, as the doctor had pointed out, for me the war was practically over. I had been in it but a short time, and now I would be a prisoner for the duration of the war!

The next day some German flying officers visited me, and I must say they treated me with great consideration. They told me of the man I had brought down. They said he was a Bavarian and a fairly good pilot. They gave me his hat as a souvenir and complimented me on the fight I had put up.

My helmet, which was of soft leather, was split from front to back by a bullet from a machine gun, and they examined it with great interest. When they brought me my uniform I found that the star of my rank which had been on my right shoulder strap had been shot off clean. The one on my left shoulder strap they asked me for as a souvenir, as also my R. F. C. badges, which I gave them. They allowed me to keep my "wings," which I wore on my left breast, because they were aware that that is the proudest possession of a British flying officer.

I think I am right in saying that the only chivalry in this war on the German side of the trenches has been displayed by the officers of the German flying corps, which comprises the pick of Germany. They pointed out to me that I and my comrades were fighting purely for the love of it, whereas they were fighting in defense of their country, but still, they said, they admired us for our sportsmanship. I had a notion to ask them if dropping bombs on London and killing so many innocent people was in defense of their country, but I was in no position or condition to pick a quarrel at that time.

That same day a German officer was brought into the hospital and put in the bunk next to mine. Of course I casually looked at him, but did not pay particular attention to him at that time. He lay there for three or four hours before I did take a real good look at him. I was positive that he could not speak English, and naturally I did not say anything to him. Once when I looked over in his direction his eyes were on me, and to my surprise he said, very sarcastically, "What the h—l are you looking at?" and then

smiled. At this time I was just beginning to say a few words, as my wound had prevented me from talking, but I said enough to let him know what I was doing there and how I happened to be there. He evidently had heard my story from some of the others, though, because he said it was too bad I had not broken my neck; that he did not have much sympathy with the flying corps anyway. He asked me what part of America I came from, and I told him "California." After a few more questions he learned that I hailed from San Francisco, and then added to my distress by saying, "How would you like to have a good, juicy steak right out of the Hofbrau?" Naturally I told him it would "hit the spot," but I hardly thought my mouth was in shape just then to eat it. I immediately asked, of course, what he knew about the Hofbrau, and he replied, "I was connected with the place a good many years, and I ought to know all about it."

After that this German officer and I became rather chummy; that is, as far as I could be chummy with an enemy, and we whiled away a good many long hours talking about the days we had spent in San Francisco, and frequently in the conversation one of us would mention some prominent Californian, or some little incident occurring there, with which we were both familiar.

He told me when war was declared he was, of course, intensely patriotic and thought the only thing for him to do was to go back and aid in the defense of his country. He found that he could not go directly from San Francisco, because the water was too well guarded by the English, so he boarded a boat for South America. There he obtained a forged passport and in the guise of a Montevideoan took passage for New York and from there to England.

He passed through England without any difficulty on his forged passport, but concluded not to risk going to Holland for fear of exciting too much suspicion, so went down through the Strait of Gibraltar to Italy, which was neutral at that time, up to Austria,



Pat O'Brien and Paul Raney.

and thence to Germany. He said when they put in at Gibraltar, after leaving England, there were two suspects taken off the ship, men that he was sure were neutral subjects, but much to his relief his own passport and credentials were examined and passed O. K.

The Hun spoke of his voyage from America to England as being exceptionally pleasant, and said he had a fine time, because he associated with the English passengers on board, his fluent English readily admitting him to several spirited arguments on the subject of the war, which he keenly enjoyed. One little incident he related revealed the remarkable tact which his enemy displayed in his associations at sea, which no doubt resulted advantageously for him. As he expressed it, he "made a hit" one evening when the crowd had assembled for a little music by suggesting that they sing "God Save the King." Thereafter his popularity was assured and the desired effect accomplished, for very soon a French officer came up to him and said, "It's too bad that England and ourselves haven't men in our army like you." It was too bad, he agreed, in telling me about it, because he was confident he could have done a whole lot more for Germany if he had been in the English army. In spite of his apparent loyalty, however, the man didn't seem very enthusiastic over the war and frankly admitted one day that the old political battles waged in California were much more to his liking than the battles he had gone through over here. On second thought he laughed as though it were a good joke, but he evidently intended me to infer that he had taken a keen interest in politics in San Francisco.

From his prison, O'Brien witnesses a thrilling air battle, which results in the death of his chum, who is shot down by a German flyer. Don't miss the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### Wives Evidently His Hobby.

Probably the modern world's marrying record for men was created by George Wiltzoff, the bigamist, whose marriages have variously been estimated at from 200 to 800. It was reported that in the space of a single week he went through marriage ceremonies with ten women.

#### Worse'n Bolls, Too.

Old Job had his troubles, but nobody raised the price of ice on him when he was laying in his winter's coal.—Atlanta Constitution.



Lieutenant O'Brien in the First Machine He Used in Active Service. With Him Is Lieutenant Atkinson.



## The Liberty Plane

The most attractive and most popular Liberty Plane ever produced. Fits any car; indestructible; solid aluminum; highly polished; wing hand-painted with flying emblem in Red, White and Blue. The slightest motion spins propeller and makes it almost seem alive. "It fairly hums with patriotism."

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DEFENDER AUTO LOCK COMPANY  
5th Floor Marquette Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

## Every Woman Wants

**Partine**  
ANTISEPTIC POWDER  
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE  
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing woman for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical and the extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Patent Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

**TYPHOID**  
is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of the latest vaccine. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, vaccine from use and danger from Typhoid Carriers. Preventing Vaccine and Serum under U. S. License The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill.

**Kill All Flies!** THEY SPREAD DISEASE  
The new, powerful, Delaney Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. No stings, no odor. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and all other annoying flies. Delaney Fly Killer is sold by all druggists. Buy it now before the flies start. Buy it now before the flies start. Buy it now before the flies start.

**NEAL DRUG HABITS**  
SINGS, WRITERS, POETS, COMPOSERS  
Big opportunity. Publishers \$100.00. Send, Chicago.

**The Broken Heart.**  
"I suppose," said the pretty young matron who was inclined to flirt with the flirting was safe, "you've broken many a woman's heart?"  
"No," replied the handsome captain. "I don't think I ever broke the heart of more than one woman in my life."  
"Then you did break the heart of one! Tell me about it."  
"It was several years ago—before the beginning of the war. I was traveling in Europe, and rode in one of the compartment cars they have over there. A woman got in. We were alone together. She was young—about your age—and pretty. I saw at once that she was an American. For hours we rode on, and no one else entered our compartment."  
"Yes?"  
"I never said a word to her or gave her a chance to say anything to me."  
—Dayton News.

## KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.  
It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.  
This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere in a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest drug store.  
However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

## Wanted to Be Prepared.

"I want to get a marriage license," said the young man in the New York city hall.

"What is the lady's name?" asked the clerk.

"Oh, I don't know yet."

"Why, you certainly don't want a marriage license until you find out who you're going to marry?"

"Oh, yes, I do. I'm going up to Yonkers to spend the day, and I want to be prepared!"

## FRECKLES

Now is the time to get rid of these ugly spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these blemishes.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

## Journalistic Amenities.

"Our war of a contemporary," says the Tazewille Gazette, "claims as far as the war is concerned to have the earliest intelligence. That is the kind of intelligence they always have at that office. It is more than early; it is primitive."—Boston Transcript.

## The Busy Moments.

"Billings complains that he is over-worked."

"Yes. But he never seems as busy as when he is making just that complaint."

## When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murline Eye Remedy

No smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURLINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

## WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

### And Probably Sam Got His Lunch at Some Time

WASHINGTON.—A horse drawing a light wagon ran amuck the other day. He must have been thinking of that clover pasture at home, for he galloped over asphalt with the irresponsible joyousness of a colt and was slipping around the corner when an upturning hoof caught in the harness and sprang him on the street. The driver jumped out and, assisted by a passer-by, unhooked the animal from the shaft. And then a crowd swarmed. One of two women pausing on the fringe of the commotion began voicing a sympathetic wail:

"Oh, the poor horse—the poor horse!"

"You better be thinking of poor Sam! Come on. He'll miss his lunch if you don't hurry." But the sympathetic wailer didn't want to hurry. She wasn't that kind.

"The poor thing looks as if he had broken his leg—won't it be awful if they have to—You haven't got a bit of pity in you, Jimmie Blank."

"Never you mind what I haven't got! You come along with the basket before you miss Sam's car. A man that's been working since before sunup wants his hot coffee."

"Hot coffee! What are you talking about, woman? How do you suppose I can keep the coffee hot all this way, huh?"

"You don't mean to stand there and tell me that you haven't got a thermos bottle for Sam—as good a provider as he is? Why, I wouldn't hear of letting one of my boarders eat a cold lunch—not me! I got a thermos for every last one."

"No, ma'am, I haven't got no thermos bottle, and lemme tell you something. The more you honey up a man the harder he is to get along with. I got a rusher of bacon."

"Ought to be ham. Bacon grease is no sort of food to give a man, weather like this. I sent my men off this morning with plenty of ham, a tomato apiece, four slices of buttered bread, a wedge of pie and hot coffee, for all of 'em except old Ben, who likes his tea. I'll bet if I was in your place Sam would get all the hot coffee he wanted."

"But you ain't in my place—see? Sam wouldn't look at any other woman. And he just loves blond hair."

Just a Little Housewife Chat on the Side

EVERYBODY except Old Man Science knows that the very first aviator was the broomstick witch. And those in the secret are equally aware that she has always been jealous of that cow that jumped over the moon—for why? The greatest attitude she has ever been able to attain is the cobweb district this side the sky, where the sweeping has to be done, but—these are startling times and the first thing that witch knows she will be topping the cow record, because that is where the price of brooms is soaring today.

A woman bought one and paid a dollar for it without one word of complaint because the ground is needed for wheat. Another woman, an ancient soul with a skin the brown of tobacco, well cured, offered the affable statement that it "wasn't worth a quinquina." She had bought one "last month for seventy-five cents" and was so chaffy that before she could turner round "twain" nothing but a nubbins—an sideways at that—an that's the Lawd's truth.

"Did you soak it overnight in a bucket of salted water to toughen the straw? That makes a broom last three times as long. And maybe it wore sideways because you let it stand on its own weight instead of hanging it by the handle."

"Laws, honey, you knows 'nuff 'bout brooms to be their own mother, don't you? Huh, huh! None, 'deed, chile. I nevah hearn the fust word about nussin' brooms like that, an' I'm older 'nuff to recide' when Shumman come marchin' down our road. But, lemme tell you, we ain't nair one of us too old or upply to 'fuse good ad-vice, an' I'm gwine soak de nex' broom de good Lawd sees fit to sen' me—yes, honey, dat's me. But I don't know whar I'm ever gwine to git good advice to throw away on a broom. They's a dollah today an' putty soon they'll be gittin' high enough to jump ovah the moon, huh, huh."

So that is how you know what is coming to the broomstick witch.

## Too Much to Expect From Frail Femininity

WASHINGTON'S "Battalion of Death" has gone on its summer vacation. The steady advance of the summer heat was too much for the feminine Sammies, recruited from the various government departments. Ninety degrees in the shade was enough to dampen the enthusiasm of even the most resolute marcher.

As the mercury crept up, the spirits of the soldierettes went down, and by the time the thermometer began to register 100 or so as a regular performance, the most enthusiastic thought it time to knock off until fall.

The girls first began to drill in preparation for the Red Cross parade. Regular army and marine drill sergeants were loaned by the war department. By the time the parade came off the girls were as proficient as the most seasoned veteran in the "right oblique" and other orders of parade. They distinguished themselves in the long line marching down Pennsylvania avenue and the soldierettes liked it. They liked parading. They liked being told how well they did it. So they decided to keep in trim during the following months. Parades follow parades with amazing rapidity in Washington these days. The girls thought it well to be prepared.

But the Ellipse is not the coolest place in Washington on a summer afternoon. The soldierettes began to fear that they would be roasted to death before getting even half a chance to display their proficiency. Then the sun brought out all the freckles they had been so carefully guarding against for so long. Even a Sammie, provided it is a feminine one, cannot be blamed for objecting to freckles right on the tips of their noses.

So the battalion decided to adjourn their drill until next fall, when the deadly freckle will have retired to winter quarters and the girls can drill with unburdened minds and hearts.

## Just One of the Pleasures of Postal Clerks

POSTAGE stamps are little things which one uses day after day and generally thinks about not at all. And yet hundreds of men and women who make them have to think about them, and the thousands of postal employees who sell them throughout the nation have to think about them.

He was dressed in the height of fashion. In fact, there was just a touch too much of fashion about him. Maybe it was the cane, or maybe it was the light gloves on a hot day, or maybe it was the too-high collar. There was too much of something, that was evident.

He walked into the drug store on the corner and strolled over to the postal station window. A brisk young American was standing behind the window. "Have you any stamps?" asked the immaculate one, putting a heavy accent on the "stamps," as he called them.

"Yes, sir," said the young clerk.

The personage twirled his cane.

"What are they?" he asked, evidently felicitating himself on discovering a new way to say "How much?"

The young clerk answered, pleasantly:

"Why, my dear sir," he said, "they are little pieces of paper with a picture on one side and some mucilage on the other."

## ADDED BEAUTY TO GARDENS

World Owes Debt to Frenchman Who Improved on the Glory of the Lilac Blossom.

One of France's war gardeners of 1870-71 won immortality by studying his plants, instead of tending his garden merely as a way to help out with the food supply. Like most war gardeners, he did not give his attention exclusively to vegetables but planted a few flowers, and it was with these that he had conspicuous success.

In 1871 Victor Lemoine began his experiments in cross-fertilizing different species of lilac. He took up this work to get his mind away from the troubles of his country, for a German garrison was quartered in his native town, Nancy, and the rest of France, except the doomed provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, was slowly buying back its freedom from the same hated presence. Lemoine's sight at that time was very bad, so he planned and had his wife execute.

That was the origin of the wondrous group of shrubs known today throughout the civilized world as "French lilacs," with their great trusses of beautiful bloom. It is Lemoine's best-known work, though not his only one. He re-created the mock orange, the deutzia, the weigela, the delphinium and a score of other perennials and shrubs.

**Cuticura Stops Itching.**  
The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

## MERELY PART OF CEREMONY

Parson Had Done What He Could, Considering the Amount of Fee Coming to Him.

Two darkies were suing for divorce. It was necessary for the old parson who had married them to testify. He appeared and this colloquy ensued:  
Judge—Nigger, what's your name?  
Parson—William Lewis, C. W. B. M., yoh honah.

Judge—Do you know this couple?

Parson—Yes, suh, I do.

Judge—Did you marry them?

Parson—No, suh!

Judge—Didn't marry 'em? Why, they have proof you did.

Parson—Mebbe so, boss, but yo' see it was lak dis. Dat yaller nigger come to me an' said he'd gib me \$2 to marry him. I sez "All right," and he went and got dat ole woman and brung her to de church. Just befo' de ceremony he 'low as how he ain't got but six bits to gib me. Boss, I couldn't pulhform no reglar ceremony lak dat for a measly six bits, so I just read de Christian Endeavor pledge ober dem and turned dem loose.—Chicago Daily News.

## Two Recipes.

Anne Hodges, age seven, offered her mother, Mrs. Fletcher Hodges, 3221 North Pennsylvania street, two wartime recipes the other day.

One was for oatmeal cookies and the other orange peel cake.

The first formula included: One cupful oatmeal, one cupful baking powder, one cupful o' dough.

The second formula included: One-half cupful orange peel chopped in a meat chopper, one cupful yolks of eggs, half cupful o' dough.

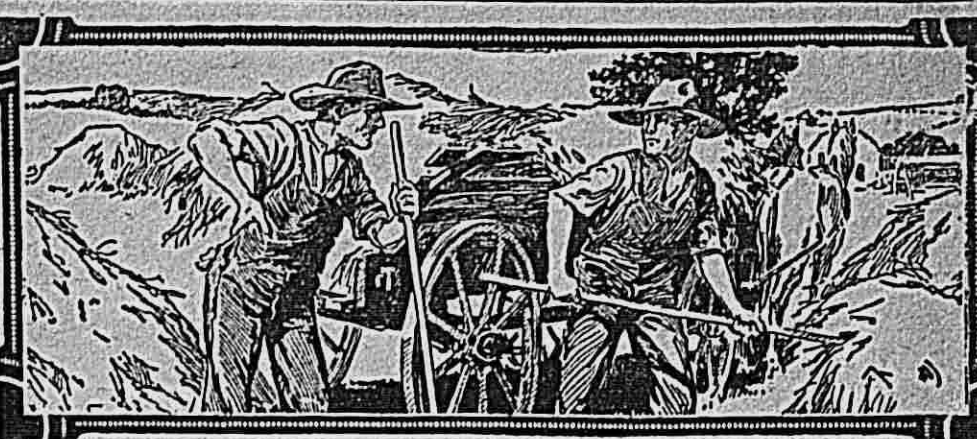
"Bent both to a 'suds,' and eat cold," wrote the juvenile culinary adviser.—Indianapolis News.

## In Compliment.

Jack—I'd like to have a street named for me.

Stella—You have—you are Easy.

Berlin is going to ask peace terms, not to make them.



## Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed

THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Plowing, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily housework all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ills, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

## Personal Reports of Real Cases

**AN ILLINOIS CASE.**  
Mrs. J. R. Pittson, 502 Chestnut St., Monticello, Ill., says: "I had such a bad attack of kidney complaint, I had to give up entirely, and for a week I was almost helpless. I had terrible pains in my back and I seemed to be lame and sore all over. I had cold chills and hot flashes and my hands and fingers became cramped with rheumatic pains. I used Doan's Kidney Pills, and when I had finished five boxes I was entirely free from the pain and other suffering and felt like a different woman." (Statement given February 4, 1910.)

**ANOTHER ILLINOIS CASE**  
Thomas A. Knight, retired insurance agent, 624 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I had pain across the small of my back and the least exertion put me in misery. At one time I had to keep pillows under the small of my back at night. The kidney secretions were scanty and I was in great pain. The secretions were unnatural and I was in a bad way. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills and as a result, I passed gravel. I continued taking Doan's until the pain across my back and loins left. In three months I felt like a different man in every way." (Statement given August 2, 1914.)

On May 24, 1917, Mr. Knight said: "I am glad to say the cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me has remained permanent."

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

## A New Excuse.

Jimmie had gone to bed 'way up the dark stairs and into his scary black bedroom. Shortly thereafter his mother heard him call in a frightened voice, "Ma, I wisht you'd come up here."

She went up.

"Ma, won't you keep the light burning in here? I—uh—it's so dark I can't see to sleep."

A girl can never understand why a man persists in staying in the bachelor class after having met her.

## An Exception.

An old proverb says, "The devil lasts longer than the hammer."

Thanks be, there is a beautiful exception to it. Take the case of the brave boys who are hammering away at the Kaiser and his brood.

The salary of the president of Switzerland amounts to \$2,200 a year, with an additional \$3,000 for expenses.

In the commerce of speech use only coin of gold and silver.—Joubert.

## Hot Weather Hits Us Hardest in Stomach

Keep a close watch on your stomach this summer. We need all our fighting strength. War work—change of diet—will make us all easier prey to stomach and bowel trouble than ever before. It is so easy to become overheated on a blazing hot day, especially after eating a hearty meal. And then the excessive heat makes us flood our stomachs with all kinds of cold drinks. That's bad at any time; much worse—even dangerous—when there is the slightest feeling of stomach trouble.

Keep the stomach sweet and cool and free from too much acid—that's about all that is necessary. It's not so much the diet as to keep the poison from starting trouble. You can easily do this if you will just take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals.

EATONIC is the wonderful new compound that absorbs the harmful gases and juices and almost instantly drives away stomach misery.

Instead of sudden and painful attacks of indigestion, after you begin using EATONIC you'll forget you have a stomach. And there will be no more heartburn, food repeating, sour stomach, gas pains, or that lumpy, bloated feeling you have so often experienced after eating. Then your appetite—you know how hard it is to satisfy in hot weather—eat one or two EATONIC Tablets a half hour before meals—and you will enjoy the results and feel better in every way.

These are a few reasons why you should start using EATONIC today and fortify your stomach against the chance trouble this summer. It costs only 60c for a big package. Your druggist whom you know and can trust, will promptly refund your money if you are not more than satisfied.

## Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



## THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J



"OUR FLAG"

## Money Orders Good in France.

How to send money to a soldier in France in case of need, has puzzled many parents and relatives of members of the American Expeditionary Force. There are several ways, but a certain and easy one is to use United States Postal Money Orders. They can be cashed readily and easily by any payee. Here is the way to do it, according to an official statement by Postmaster W. B. Carlile of Chicago:

"Money orders issued in the United States payable to members of the American Expeditionary Forces are made out on domestic forms precisely the same as if they were drawn on offices in this country and the domestic fees only are charged therefor. Such orders are all drawn on 'U. S. Army Postal Service' without indicating the name of any post office abroad.

"The orders are, of course, delivered to the remitters to be mailed by them to the payee precisely the same as any other mail would be addressed. It is necessary, however, in any such case that the remitter furnish the full military description of the payee, that is, the company, regiment and branch of the service to which he is attached.

"There are many branches of the U. S. Army Postal Service and a money order drawn thereon is payable at any of them. It should be explained, however, that the postal service in France has been militarized, which means that the distribution of the mail has been taken over by the military authorities. The Postoffice Department distributes and pouches the mail in the United States but the War Department carries it on its transports and distributes it to the soldiers abroad. The entire administration of the money order service still remains, however, under the Postoffice Department.

"The Secretary of War has explained that owing to the fact that the military units were moving constantly from place to place, the changes being concealed from everybody except the particular commanding officer, it was necessary to let the mail follow the distribution of supplies. No doubt the soldier at the front to whom a money order is delivered will turn the order over to the company mail orderly to have it collected and the amount thereof given to him. This office was informed some time ago that the payments were made in France in the money of that country."

## Keep Sending Papers

Many people have an erroneous idea that the government's ban on sending packages overseas includes newspapers, magazines and the like. The War Department makes a special announcement that not only may printed matter be sent abroad, without a requisition, but that all kinds of papers and periodicals are most welcome at the front.

Lord Northcliffe when he was over here urged that the home papers be sent regularly to the troops at the front. He believed that this would do much to keep the men in touch with their homes, and prevent homesickness.

News of the world's events is hard to get in a country that speaks a different language, and the men in the trenches are practically cut off from the happenings of their own sectors. So, altogether it seems the best way to let the boys know the folks are thinking of them is to keep the stream of new magazines, home papers and letters going steadily overseas.

## Indians of Chile.

The Araucanians are the primitive race of Chile, and one of the finest of all the American Indian tribes. Although the remaining Indians are wards of the government not unlike those in this country, the tribe is said never to have been formally conquered. Furthermore, the blood of the Araucanians is widely disseminated and gives to the Chilean people their distinctive character.

## Always Have Danger Signal.

From the beginning of railroads in Great Britain a red necktie has been part of the uniform of trainmen and station employees. The object was that every railroad servant might have always something at hand to improvise into a danger signal when a red flag was not available.

## Disillusionment.

"When yo' sees a cullud pufnessah rise up and pick at dem crinkly side whiskers o' his'n and smooove down dat fancy vest yo' am amazed at de ponderosity o' de spectacle," said old Brother Buckaroo. "But when yo' listens to his transplavention yo' finds dat when yo' behelt dem whiskers and dat vest yo' seed it all. Ain't dat 'bout so, Brudder Jordan?"—Kansas City Star.

## Goal Always to Be Sought.

The greater good lies beyond the eyes, to be reached for but not touched, impalpable, unattainable, never despised of, never found, always in the prospect, never in the experience, something certain for the future, something unknown to the past.—Clifford Raymond.

## SAVAGE AND HIS SHIELD

Writer Explains Why Men Button Their Clothing With the Right Hand.

A popular writer who is particularly fond of giving his readers diluted science, in sugared pellets, says that men button their clothing with the right hand because their prehistoric ancestors used to carry shields on their left arms. To quote his own words:

"Primitive man had a shield on his left arm to protect the heart side from attack. That left his right hand free to do the buttoning."

This is interesting and highly imaginative, but is it true? Did primitive man wear shirts and collars, vests and coats, that buttoned up at all? And did he know that his heart was more important to guard than his lungs or his liver? Is there any real evidence that he was concerned about the relative value of his internal organs, when he fashioned his shield? Did he carry his shield on his left arm to protect his heart or was it to leave his right arm, apparently always the stronger, in the majority of individuals, free to wield a sword or spear, or a stone hammer or knobbed war club, farther back toward the beginning of man's long story on this battered old planet? Beyond question, he wanted his most efficient hand and arm free to use his weapons, but is it certain or even probable that he had a strong preference for being stabbed in the right side, if he must needs be punctured at all? Surely the weapon of attack always dominated the means of defense. The knife counted more than the shield. The spear controlled the use of hands and arms more than any buckler ever did.

Buttons are placed for the convenience of the tight hand, not because the left hand was kept busy, carrying a shield, in the childhood of the human race, but because the right hand was usually the stronger and more skillful then, just as it is now.

## Sense of Taste.

The principal seat of the sense of taste is the mucous membrane of the tongue, in which dissection reveals a cutis or chorion, a papillary structure, and an epithelium. The cutis is tough, but thinner and less dense than in most parts of the cutaneous surface, and receives the insertions of the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. The papillary structure differs from that of the skin in not being concealed under the epithelium, but in projecting from the surface like the villi of the digestive canal, and it thus gives to the tongue its well known roughness. The epithelium is of the scaly variety, as on the skin, but is much thinner on the tongue than on the skin. It is most dense about the middle of the upper surface of the tongue, and it is here that, in disordered digestion, there is the chief accumulation of fur, which, in reality, is simply a depraved and over-abundant formation of epithelium. The papillae on the surface of the tongue are either simple or compound. The former, which closely resemble those on the skin, are scattered over the whole surface of the tongue in parts where the others do not exist, and they likewise participate in the formation of the compound papillae.

## Your Good Servant.

"Make habit your servant, not your master." A dog turns around before he lies down, because his distant ancestors found it necessary to trample down the weeds to make themselves a resting place. And the energy which has gone into that restless motion since is beyond calculation. There are boys and girls today who are doing useless things, things which hinder advancement and success, because they are in the grip of habit formed long ago. Plenty of these say, "I have always done it," as a sufficient and satisfactory explanation for anything and everything.

"Habit is one of the most admirable of servants. One who is a saver of time and energy. But it can be the most tyrannical of masters. Do not let it get the better of you."

Make habit your servant, but make it your good servant.

## Health Suggestions.

Cultivation of an attitude of cheerfulness by an aggressive proportion of outdoor sunlight, fresh air, repose, sleep, work, study, exercise, baths, simple fare and wholesome habits contributes to a good end.

The behavior of certain substances of the living structures in quality and quantity at particularly appropriate moments, the entrance of these into the blood stream, their distribution to the eyes, which begin to sparkle with the glow of pleasure, spreading from the corners of the lips to the large muscles of the skeleton, as a whole, are all set free by the group of unexpected sensations, which result in the "big idea" of the comic side of the event.

## Hint on Physical Culture.

Merely to hear the sound of music gives one the dancing impulse—an inclination to move the feet or the hands or the body in time with the rhythm of the music. To make your exercise attractive, therefore, start your music first and then as you feel the swing of it you will find pleasure in going through your exercises. Make it a part of your daily schedule. You can either follow the practice of taking ordinary, standard exercises to the accompaniment of music or you can do special dancing movements. All dancing movements partake of the character of exercise.—Carl M. Williams in Physical Culture.

## CONFLANS SUPPLY BASE BOMBED BY THE AMERICANS



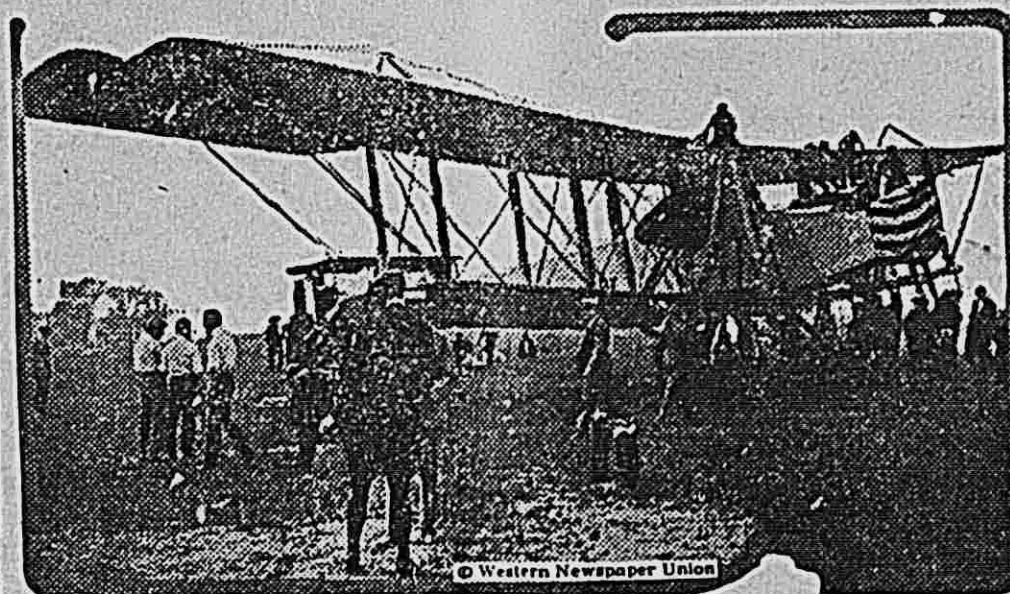
American aviators have again bombed the enemy base supply station at Conflans. This supply base is about 20 miles east of Verdun and is an important link in the enemy second line of defense. The railroad station and supply yards are reported to have been completely blown up by the effective bombing of the Americans. The picture gives a view of Conflans and the surrounding country.

## SUPPLIES FOR Y. M. C. A. HUT NEAR FIRING LINE



The Y. M. C. A. follows the flag right up to the trenches. This photograph shows supplies being brought up to one of its huts near the firing line.

## PLANE MAY FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC



This is the American-built Handley-Page airplane Langley, constructed for the proposed flight across the Atlantic. The picture was made as the machine was being prepared for its christening.

## GATHERED FACTS

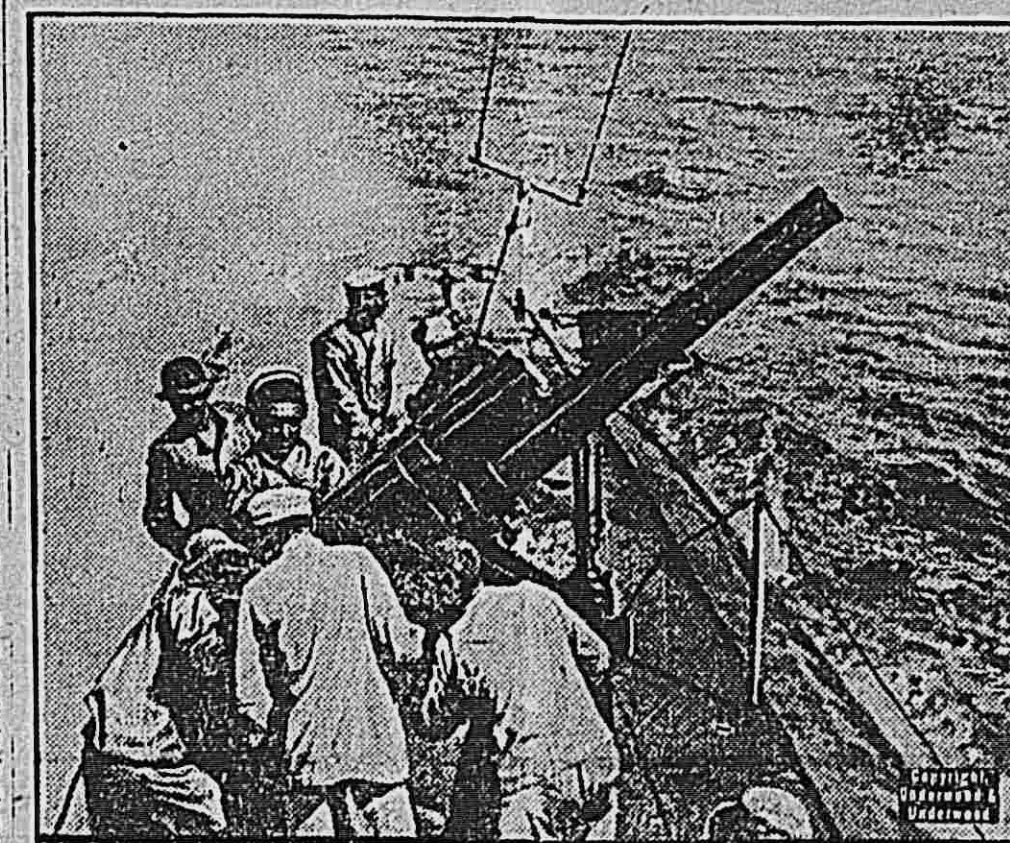
A change in the style of English rifle bullets is said to be responsible for the increased price of aluminum.

According to a census taken in Denmark, which has about one-third of the area of Wisconsin, that country has more than 8,400,000 fruit trees.

The Sioux Indian women of the Standard Rock reservation in North Dakota have organized a Red Cross auxiliary.

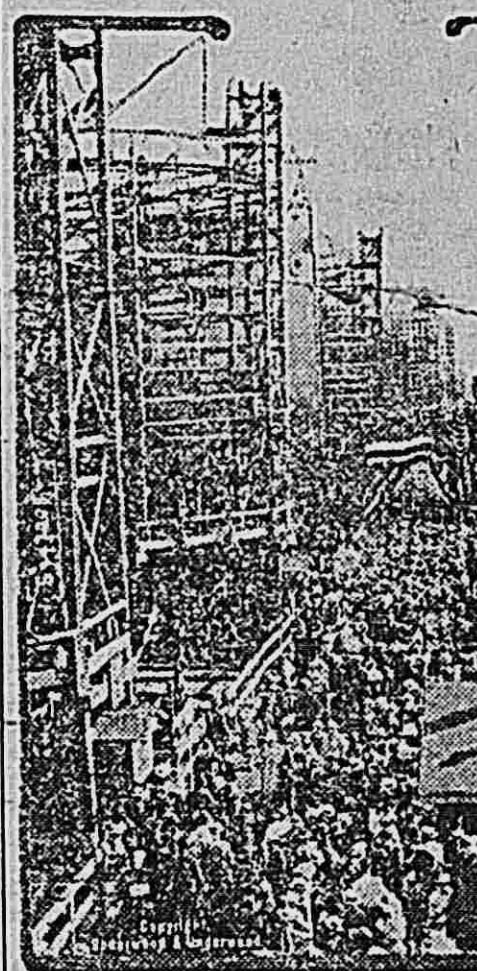
In China there are oil and salt wells more than 2,000 feet deep which have been drilled through solid rock by hand with the most primitive implements.

## ITALY'S NEW GUN FOR SUBMARINES



This new type of gun mounted on the deck of an up-to-date Italian submarine is proving that it surpasses anything that German U-boats have thus far developed.

## LAUNCHING THREE SHIPS



View of the shipways at Newark Bay yards as the Alamosa, Alcom and Chetopa were launched simultaneously.

## He Misunderstood.

"Yes," said the Australian soldier, who was being shown round London. "You've got some fine places here. We ain't got nothing like them in Australia. That place, now," pointing to the hotel at Euston Station, "that's a grand place! You do things on a much larger scale than we do."

"Really, I always thought things were ever so much bigger in Australia."

"Well! That there place, now—we'd think that that ever so too big in Australia."

"Yes, but you remember what a lot of people visit London through this station."

"Still, it's a bit big for its purpose."

"But surely you have hotels as big as that in Australia?"

"Hotel! D'you call that an hotel? My word, I thought it was the ticket office!"—London Opinion.

## Mother Knew.

Little Girl (before statue in museum)—Mamma, who's this? Attendant (after a pause)—That's Mercury, the messenger of the gods. You have read about him, no doubt. Mother—Of course she has. But, you know, my little girl hasn't such a very good memory for Scripture.—Boston Evening Transcript.



## Local and Personal Happenings

Fishing tackle of all kinds, at Webb's. Mrs. Frank Gray is the guest of Antioch friends this week.

Boy's shoes worth the money at Webb's.

Dr. Barber, at Antioch Sunday, July 14 and 28.

C. W. Hill of Milton Junction, spent Wednesday in Antioch.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Turlock, on Wednesday, a son.

Remember the Official War Pictures at the Majestic every Monday.

Miss Virginia Radika, of Kenosha visited home folks over Sunday.

Be sure and see Wm. S. Hart in the Disciple at the Majestic Saturday.

Mrs. Jennie O'Brien and son John spent Sunday and Monday at Lake Forest.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238. tf

Lorraine Christoffersen of Kenosha is spending some time at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Davis.

Last call for G. G. Hastings! Who knows him? Will the party mentioned please call at this office before Aug. 1, or if anyone knows his address will they kindly let us know.

All children wishing to take part in the cantata to be given by Bertha James Gilbert, on August 14, will please meet at the Episcopal church next Monday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock.

Don't forget that I am still in the wholesale ice cream business. If you want a good cream, call or phone 137 J for delivery. I make the best at reasonable prices. J. Pacini.

Dr. C. H. Barber, being engaged in Government work will be in Antioch hereafter on Sundays. His dates this month (July) are the 14th and 28th. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's on Sunday.

There will be no business meeting of the U. S. Boys' Relief until the second Monday in September. However, the rooms will be open on Monday as usual for Red Cross work. Any member wishing to pay dues may call on Mrs. Claude Brogan.

The lady guests at the Gifford house and from the surrounding cottages are devoting each Monday and Thursday morning to Red Cross work which is secured from Antioch auxiliary. They are working under the direction of Mrs. O. W. Richardson.

A petition has been filed in chancery by the heirs of Cyrus Proctor, through his conservator, W. F. Ziegler, asking the court to set aside the deal by which he sold his farm of eighty acres northwest of the village to Henry Derfman. The deal was closed last March when Herman purchased the farm for the sum of \$108 per acre.

A card received from Dr. John Turner this week was mailed at New York, July 20, and its message is that the writer is to leave in a few minutes for South Carolina. Two weeks ago we published a letter from him from Camp Jackson, S. C., and since then he has evidently been sent on to New York for a short time and is now back again in the southern state.

There was some little excitement on Main street Saturday evening when an automobile parked in front of Williams Bros. store caught fire. When the owner went to crank the car he scented trouble and lighted a match to find it. No sooner was the match lit than the escaping gasoline was in flames. A fire extinguisher from the store soon put the fire out and the car was taken to the garage not so very much damaged after all.

The fortieth annual Harvest Picnic and reunion will be held at Pullen's grove, at Hickory, on Thursday, Aug. 1. A fine program has been arranged. Clarence W. Diver is to be the speaker of the day, and the Waukegan fife and drum corps will furnish the music. Chicken pie and lots of other good things will be served cafeteria style. There will also be an auction sale. Proceeds for the benefit of the Red Cross. Everybody come, have a good time and help a good cause.

Mr. Hawthorn, of Waukegan, accompanied by a staff of able speakers and a Jackie band of twelve pieces, will hold a meeting in the Majestic theater Tuesday evening, July 30, for the purpose of booming the sale of Thrift Stamps in this locality. Even if you have already purchased stamps come out and let Mr. Hawthorn tell you why you should purchase more, and even if you can't do so it will be worth your while to get out and hear the Jackies play. Remember the time, Tuesday evening, July 30, beginning at 8:00 o'clock.

Glory for the Conqueror. The more famous the vanquished the more famous the victor.—Don Quixote.

Boys suits worth the money, at Webb's.

Band concert on Main street tomorrow night.

Mrs. L. H. Hoffman is entertaining relatives from Chicago.

Summer underwear all kinds and sizes, at Webb's.

Saturday at the Majestic Wm. S. Hart in "The Disciple."

Monday at the Majestic Geo. Hernandez in "Up and Down."

Almond Webb of Waukegan was in Antioch the first of the week.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Uycruta is very ill with pneumonia.

At the Majestic Sunday Mary Miles Minter in "Environment" and Ford Weekly.

Wm. S. Hart will be at the Majestic Saturday evening. Admission 11 and 22 cents.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Starting next Monday The Majestic will show the Official War Pictures taken by the U. S. government on the Western front. Don't miss them.

There will be mass at St. Peter's church, Antioch every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. At Lake Villa at 9:00 o'clock. At Ingleside at 9:00 o'clock and at Fox Lake (Mincola) at 10:15.

The many Antioch friends of Mrs. Frankie Stewart, a former teacher in the Antioch grade school, will be pleased to learn that she has received the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Kenosha county.

Lieutenant John Kaluf in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kaluf, this week informed them that he has been moved from Virginia to Indian Head, Maryland, for the purpose of trying out some of Uncle Sam's big guns.

The Ladies Aid bazaar and supper held in the church basement Tuesday afternoon and evening netted a little over \$250. The Delta Alpha class had a sale in connection with the Aid but the profits have not yet been divided so we are unable to state just how much belongs to each branch.

The storm which hit Lake county last Tuesday was accompanied by severe hail near Lamb's corners and Bruce's lake vicinity. The hail came down in such a torrent that it is said the crops were laid low in many places, especially near the Foley farm. Antioch did not get this storm, but on Wednesday afternoon and evening we received a much needed soaking rain which did thousands of dollars worth of good to pastures and crops.

Mrs. Paul Duckwitz was last week, given a very pleasant surprise party at the Sylvan House in honor of her birthday anniversary. Light refreshments were served, the tables being prettily decorated in pink and green. A. Delphis and W. Knapp of the 1st Reg. band furnished music for the occasion. Mrs. Duckwitz was presented with a bouquet of pink and white roses, and all who participated in the event were unanimous in declaring it one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

**Swift-Running Animals.** The swiftest dog in the world, the borzoi, or Russian wolfhound, has made record runs that show 75 feet in a second, while the gazelle has shown measured speed of more than 70 feet a second, which would give it a speed of 4,500 feet in a minute if the pace could be kept up.

**Erectness.** Sit, stand and walk erect. This keeps our circulation in order and also expands our lungs to the fullest. Be straight like the Indian who believed in being erect, and in reaching his highest stature that he might the better listen to the voice of the Great Spirit.—Camp Fire Magazine Wokepo.

**Alphabetical Possibilities.** All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not in 1,000,000,000 years write out all the possible transpositions of the 28 letters of the alphabet, even supposing that each person wrote 40 pages daily, and each of which pages contained not less than 40 transpositions of the letters.

**The Difference.** Science is concerned with the names, distances and magnitudes of the stars; and with problems touching the "infinitesimal parasites of the flea." Art, literature and religion are concerned only with mankind; with the elemental, the universal, the eternal; with the dream, the defeat, the romance of life.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in Atlantic.

**Reason for it.** A millionaire merchant says: "My success is probably due to the fact that at night I store my mind and during the day I wind my store."

Good work shoes \$3.25, at Webb's.

Miss Mabel Brogan entertained Mr. Meitz of Racine over Sunday.

The ladies who had charge of the Fourth of July picnic would like to learn the whereabouts of G. G. Hastings.

**Conserve Enthusiasm.** Are you a boy or girl who becomes very enthusiastic about some nice thing you want to do? Be careful not to be so enthusiastic in starting a new undertaking that you have no energy left for carrying it through to completion. Enthusiasm is an important factor in success, but it must be a steady flow, and not burst forth like some of the geysers which send a spout of water skyward, and then are quiet for 24 hours.—Exchange.

## Church Services

**Methodist Episcopal Church**

S. E. Pollock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.

11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.

3:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

1:30 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League

**St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church**

A. D. KOLKEBECK, Lay Reader

Church School at 9:45 a. m.

Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

**Hickory M. E. Church**

E. D. Wahl, Pastor.

2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.

2:45 p. m.—Preaching Service.

**Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church**

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every

second and last Sunday of each month.

Second Sunday German services. Last

English.

**Christian Science**

Christian Science services held at

the Odd Fellows' hall, every Sunday,

at 10:45 a. m.

## MICKIE SAYS

AIN'T IT STRANGE HOW SOME GOOD SCOUTS IN THIS TOWN WHO PAY ALL THEIR OTHER BILLS PROMPT AND REGULAR WILL PERMIT THE NEWSPAPER MAN FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS AT A STRETCH?



CHARLES SUGRUE

**Untouched Wealth In Pyrenees.** The Pyrenees mountains are rich in waterfalls and minerals, but their exploitation is rendered difficult by lack of roads. With the water power there latent the mining possibilities could readily be developed.

**Plenty of Room to Grow.** Australia, which is 23 times larger than the whole of the British Isles, has a population not exceeding that of London.

## CLASSIFIED

## DEPARTMENT

**FOR SALE**—A No. 1 grade buggy, nearly new. C. E. Blunt.

**WANTED**—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

**FOR SALE**—An a 1 Studebaker auto in good condition. Inquire of Chas. Powles. 40tf

**FOR RENT**—After August 1, the hall now occupied by the Masonic lodge. Inquire of H. J. Brogan. 1f

**FOR SALE**—An Elgin Six in A1 condition. We demonstrate. Owner has no use for it. Goes for \$450 if taken at once. Inquire at Candy store next door to Majestic theater.

**FOR SALE**—A 9 room house and 1 lot, with furnace heat, hard and soft water; also household furniture, in the Village of Wilmet. Inquire of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey, Wilmet. 35w3

## FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,  
Clio, Iowa.

## Master's Sale

STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
COUNTY OF LAKE ) ss  
Circuit Court of Lake County, in  
Chancery.

William Wienke, Complainant, vs.  
Jay R. Cribb, Defendant. General  
No. 9255.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1918, I, Alexander F. Beaubien, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of said Lake County, will, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County and State aforesaid, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular, the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situated in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake, and State of Illinois, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, to wit:

Lot number two (2) in block number (2) in Chinn and Burke's Addition to the Village of Antioch, being a Sub-division of a part of the southwest quarter (S. W. 4) of Section eight (8) Township forty-six (46) North Range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian as recorded in the recorder's office of Lake County, Illinois, on Plat Book B, on page (44), situated in the County of Lake, State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Lake County, Ill., July 12th, A. D. 1918.

Alexander F. Beaubien,  
Master in Chancery of the Circuit  
Court of Lake County.

E. M. Runyard,  
Complainant's Solicitor.

## ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New  
**SANO**  
Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what  
we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch



To expect to pay a high price for talc perfumed with an odor that cost thousands of dollars to produce would be natural. But to be able to obtain such a superb perfume at a low price is a delightful surprise. This surprise awaits you in the Talc perfumed with Jonteel—the New Odor of Twenty-six Flowers.

King's Drug Store  
Exclusive Agents



## To the Voters of Lake County:

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for reelection to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican Primaries to be held Wednesday, September 11, 1918.

I have served you in this capacity for nearly eight years—with this experience, coupled with a legal education, I feel that I am as capable of conducting this office for you as any one you could select.

The manner in which I have conducted my office you all know—if I have been efficient you know it—if otherwise, you know it, therefore I need waste no words upon that subject.

It is my wish, however, to assure you that if re-elected I shall render you the same service I have given you in the past with such improvement upon the same as my increased experience empowers me to add. I desire nothing other or further than the treatment accorded a tried servant, to be discharged or retained, in accordance with the fidelity or lack of it with which I have performed my duties.

I therefore respectfully solicit your vote and support.

LEW. A. HENDEE,  
County Clerk.

## TRUMAN'S FOREST KING

No. 2579



Will make the season of 1918 at my barn in Antioch, Ill.

SERVICE FEES, \$10.00  
HENRY HERMAN.

A Cigar of Merit

**"EL RECTOR"**  
CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker  
Phone Canal 4478  
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.



## U-BOAT ATTACKS AMERICAN COAST

Raider Sinks Four American Vessels Off the Coast of Cape Cod.

### WARSHIPS COMB WATERS

Throngs on Shore Watch Scaplane Battle Diver as Crews of Victims Escape in Lifeboats—Women Among Them.

Orleans, Mass., July 23.—An enemy submarine attacking a tug and its tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except by two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge for only a moment to reappear and resume firing.

Throughout the one-sided battle the American flag waved proudly. An eleven-year-old boy in one of the barges grabbed a flag, which was one of his boyish possessions, and shook it defiantly at the U-boat.

The boy carried the flag to shore in one of the lifeboats. He held it proudly above his head as he stepped on land.

The crews of the tow, numbering 41, and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in lifeboats. Several were wounded. John Botovich, an Austrian, of the crew of the tug, was the only one seriously hurt. His right arm near the shoulder was torn away by a fragment of shell. The minor injuries of the others were from shell splinters.

The barges were in tow of the tug Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley railroad, and were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone but the others were light, being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England.

The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

The onedist flight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the Elbow, and Highland Light, at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach, from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sands of the beach.

### ASKS FOR GREAT GRAIN CROP

Department of Agriculture Requests Farmers to Sow 47,500,000 Acres in Wheat.

Washington, July 23.—The department of agriculture it was announced has asked farmers to sow 47,500,000 acres in winter wheat this fall. This would yield approximately 687,000,000 bushels—the greatest winter wheat crop in history. While the request specifically mentions 45,000,000 acres as the area to be sowed, it asks farmers if they cannot raise the total to 47,500,000 acres. The latter acreage would be a 12 per cent increase over last year, and would provide abundantly for the needs of the allied nations.

### INDIAN SCOUTS CHASE HUN

Red Men Who Were With Pershing in Mexico Play Important Part.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 23.—The heavy artillery of the allies continues the clearing of districts north of the Marne. Indians who were with Pershing in Mexico played an important part in the scout work on the river.

### QUENTIN DEAD, FOE REPORTS

Dramatic Confirmation of Young Roosevelt's Death Dropped in American Camp.

Paris, July 23.—German aviators have dropped a note into American aviation camps confirming the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt in an air battle.

### McAdoo on Way Home.

Seattle, Wash., July 23.—Director General McAdoo of the Federalized railroads: Mrs. McAdoo, Oscar A. Price, assistant director general, and others in the McAdoo party left here for Spokane, en route to Washington, D. C.

### Potato Rate Is Too High.

Washington, July 22.—A commodity rate of 70 cents per 100 pounds applied by railroads to potatoes from Minnesota and Wisconsin to Texas, was declared excessive and the rate fixed at 65 cents.

### Arrest Alleged Slackers.

Milwaukee, July 22.—Twelve suspected draft evaders in company with two women who claim to be wives of two of the men were rounded up by detectives in a raid on a South side carnival.

### LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT



Lieutenant Roosevelt, who fell to his death during an air battle behind the German lines near Chateau Thierry, was the youngest son of the former president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

### ROOSEVELT SHOT DOWN

SON OF FORMER PRESIDENT SLAIN IN BATTLE, REPORT.

Last Seen in Fight With Hun Airplanes—Companion Believes He Landed Unhurt.

London, July 10.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, was shot down and killed on the Chateau Thierry sector of the Marne front on Sunday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris. According to the dispatch Philip Roosevelt, from his station in the trenches, saw the young American aviator fall victim to a German air squadron.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes, about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector.

New York, July 19.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, reported missing after an aerial engagement over the German lines, probably landed unhurt and is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, according to a cable message received Thursday night by his father, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

On his arrival here from Saratoga Colonel Roosevelt said that he had just received from his son-in-law, Surgeon Maj. Richard Derby, who is now in Paris, a cablegram which read: "Companion aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt."

### HOOVER IS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Arrival of the American Food Controller Is Reported by London.

London, July 22.—Herbert C. Hoover, American food controller, arrived at a British port from America.

Washington, July 22.—Announcement from London on Friday of the arrival in England of Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, brings nearer the inauguration of a new food conservation program for all allied countries. Hoover will meet the food administrators of the allied nations at a round table in Europe, where each will lay down the requirements of his country for the coming year and the estimates of what his country can produce.

At this table the entire resources of the allies will be pooled and the deficits of every foodstuff shown by the European nations will be assumed by the United States.

### U. S. SHIP SUNK; TEN LOST

American Army Supply Vessel Torpedoed in the War Zone, Says Admiral Sims.

Washington, July 20.—The American steamer Westover, an army supply ship manned by navy men, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone July 11 while bound to Europe, the navy department was advised on Thursday by Vice Admiral Sims. Ten officers and men of the crew of 90 are missing. They are: Assistant Paymaster Robert Herbert Halstead, Lansing, Mich.; Ensign Ralph Dillingham Caldwell, Woodford, Me.; Chief Machinist Mate Frank William Holloway, Washington, D. C.; Seamen James Brown Estis, Hartwell, Ga., and Austin Clyde Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; Harvey Harrison, Noblesville, Ind., and Edward Lewis Griffin, Baltimore, Md.; Mess Attendant John Cole, Brentwood, Md.; Water Tender Wilfred Joseph Serey, Ashland, Ky.

Hold Ship as U-Boat Aid? Havana, July 23.—The schooner Georgina Roop, which has on board 400,000 liters (130,000 gallons) of Cuban rum, apparently for Uruguay, is under detention here by Cuban treasury officials.

5,355,000 Soldiers Moved. Washington, July 23.—Railroads moved 5,355,000 soldiers to and from camps up to July 1 and since May 1, 1917, including 3,294,000 since January 1, the railroad administration reported.

War Plant Blast Kills Three. Marquette, Mich., July 23.—Three men were killed and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an explosion at the nitrate plant of the Aetna Explosives company, near Ishpeming.

## U. S. CRUISER IS SUNK OFF N. Y.

San Diego Blown Up by Mine or U-Boat—Crew of 1,114 Saved.

### TANKER RESCUES 300 TARS

American War Craft Goes Down Ten Miles Off Fire Island—Navy Department Warns Shipping of Submarines.

Washington, July 22.—A total of 1,187 officers and men are known to have been saved from the armored cruiser San Diego, which was sunk off Fire Island, New York. There were no casualties and none was injured, according to latest advices to the navy department. Statements by survivors who were landed on Fire Island said the San Diego was struck by a torpedo on the port side of the vessel. The explosion blew up the boilers and put the wireless out of commission. A moment later the powder magazine exploded. The San Diego floated 15 minutes. Some of the seamen said they were sure they saw a submarine and some said they saw a shell hit it.

Washington, July 22.—The United States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk ten miles off Fire Island at 11 o'clock Friday morning at the entrance to New York harbor. There is believed to have been no loss of life.

The cause of the sinking is not yet known to the navy department. A tank steamer arrived at quarantine and reported it had 300 men aboard. They are presumed to have been rescued when the cruiser San Diego was sunk.

Pending full investigation, the department is understood to have sent out a warning to shipping to watch out for possible submarines operating along the American coast.

The San Diego is an armored cruiser of 13,000 tons displacement.

An aviator, flying along the Long Island shore at the time the San Diego was sunk, noticed the vessel suddenly list and was instrumental in having an S. O. S. call sent out from the wireless station on Fire Island, according to unofficial reports from civilians along the shore.

Civilians said that the aviator reported nearly a thousand men appeared to be struggling in the water when he circled over the cruiser.

Soon after the S. O. S. call had been sent out, seven or more vessels raced to the scene and, circling around the San Diego, began a systematic search for survivors. Hundreds of these were taken aboard the rescue ships, which included several tankers and one naval vessel.

### BASEBALL A "NONESENTIAL"

Secretary Baker Makes Ruling in Eddie Ainsmith Case—Players Must Work or Fight.

Washington, July 22.—Professional baseball players of draft age must work or fight immediately, and the draft regulations may be changed soon to include theatrical performers and moving picture players and employees among those to seek new jobs or face induction into the army.

Secretary Baker settled the question on Friday, so far as baseball is concerned. In an unqualified decision holding the game a nonproductive occupation and saying, so far from amending the regulation to exempt ball players, he believed the scope of its provisions "should be so enlarged as to include other classes of persons whose professional occupation is solely that of entertaining."

The decision was given on appeal in the case of Eddie Ainsmith, the Washington American catcher recently ordered to work by a local board, which came up to the secretary with a suggestion from the board that the regulations should be changed to exempt ball players.

### ORDERS 2 LIGHTLESS NIGHTS

U. S. Prohibits Use of Any Light for Illuminating Advertisements on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Washington, July 22.—The fuel administration on Friday night ordered lightless nights in effect again beginning July 24. The order prohibits the use of any light for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external illumination of any buildings on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia and on Mondays and Tuesdays in any other states.

Ukrainian Railmen on Strike. Amsterdam, July 23.—Strikes involving all the Ukrainian railways have been started, according to a telegram from Kiev to the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen. The men have demanded increased wages.

War Plant Blast Kills Three. Marquette, Mich., July 23.—Three men were killed and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an explosion at the nitrate plant of the Aetna Explosives company, near Ishpeming.

### SERGEANT WEBB



Sergeant Webb of a field battalion of the signal corps was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire. He was wounded in the fight and is shown wearing his well-earned honor decoration.

### U. S.-JAPANESE PACT

PLAN TO SEND JOINT EXPEDITION TO SIBERIA.

Tokio Newspapers Publish Terms of American Proposal to Send Troops to Russia.

Tokyo, July 20.—Japanese newspapers publish the terms of an American proposal to send American troops to Siberia. The newspapers declare that the Japanese government has decided to accept the suggestion made by the American government that Japan also send troops.

There is great activity in Japanese official circles and the newspapers devote columns to the subject of intervention. They dwell on the great extent of the expedition and speculate regarding the number of divisions Japan will send to Siberia.

The newspapers also say that Emperor Yoshihito has postponed his departure from Tokyo for his summer villa on account of important developments which have taken place.

According to information in Tokyo the plans of the United States in Russia are twofold: First, military assistance to the Czech-Slovaks, and second, giving general economic help to Russia.

The United States is described as feeling that the Czech-Slovaks should not be abandoned while they are striving to reach their aim.

The impression here is that Japan, in a spirit of co-operation with her allies, will follow the suggestion and, like the Americans, send troops. Great Britain and France, it is said, also will send small contingents so as to make the movement inter-allied.

### FRENCH TRAITOR IS EXECUTED

Editor of Paris Bonnet Rouge Shot to Death for Spreading Pro-Hun Propaganda.

Paris, July 19.—M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge was executed for treasonable action against the government. The execution was carried out promptly in the forest of Vincennes. The condemned man died almost instantaneously with the command to fire.

The execution of M. Duval is the second growing out of the German propaganda of "Bolshevism" or "defeatism" in France. The first to face the firing squad was Dolo Pusha. Soon after his execution the trial of Duval and six other defendants was begun.

### 2 TRANSPORTS SUNK BY 'SUBS'

Carpathia and Barunga Torpedoed in War Zone—No Lives Lost.

New York, July 22.—The transport Carpathia, former Cunard, 13,003 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast while outward bound from a British port, it was learned here. So far as known no lives were lost. The Carpathia has been used as an American troop transport.

London, July 22.—The transport Barunga, outbound with United States troops, was sunk by a submarine July 15, the admiralty announced. There were no casualties, the statement said.

### Given Efficiency Reward.

Washington, July 23.—Eight officers attached to Provost Marshal General Crowder's office are to be recommended for promotion as a reward for the efficiency and co-operation with which they have been conducting the draft.

### Von Mirbach Is Avenged.

Amsterdam, July 23.—The Cologne Gazette says that 13 revolutionary socialists implicated in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, were executed.



## Libby's Vienna Sausage A Refreshing Change

THE tenderness of the meat, the delicacy of the seasoning are noticeable the moment you taste Libby's Vienna Sausage. For it is made from morsels of choice meats, seasoned with the greatest care—to bring out all the rich, savory flavor.

Serve Libby's Vienna Sausage today. Not only is it a refreshing change, but a hearty and inexpensive meal.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

### He Got What Was Needed.

Church—You know Flatbush? Gotham—Oh, very well.

"He's a generous soul, don't you think?"

"How so?"

"Why, I met him downtown today when it was raining, and he had an umbrella and I had none."

"And he took you in tow?"

"That's it. And he said we needed the rain badly."

"He said that, did he?"

"Yes; and he carried the umbrella so I got most of the rain."

Thousands of railroad shop men have been lured by high shipyard pay.

It is proposed to uniform train crews in khaki.

### Those Good Times.

"Do you think it will do any good to ask your father for you again?" asked the young man, twirling his hat in his hand.

"I think it will, Mortimer," said the sweet young thing.

"He has refused me three times, you know."

"Yes, I know; but he's running for office now, remember, and I think he will give away anything he's asked for."

His Training.

"He certainly is a man of fetching manners." "Why not? He used to be a waiter."

Long Bench, Cal., forbids public "spooning" by young persons.



## How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient co-operation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



IT'S A LONG  
TALE  
BUT IT CUT  
IT SHORT

**MOCO**  
MONKEY GRIP  
IS THE WORLD'S BEST  
TIRE PATCH

MOCO  
LABORATORIES  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
U.S.A.

The dealer who achieved big success does not waste time, energy and money trying to sell known accessories. He knows that accessories are a speculation, pure and simple, both for him and his customers. He is not willing to put himself in the line of the makers of products that are as good as dead. He banks on a steady, constant turnover. Moco Monkey Grip is one established patch, the one that is universally accepted as standard. Thousands of tire patches have been tested by trial experts and pronounced perfect performance. It withstands the friction heat generated under any condition of service. If your dealer does not have order direct, prepaid if money acceptable order. Put up in two size cans, 54 square inches \$1.00, 108 square inches \$1.75.

Manufactured by the  
**Moco Laboratories, Inc.**  
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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

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**ARKER'S**  
IR BALSAM  
A preparation of marjoram,  
eucalyptus, and other  
fragrant oils, for  
treating all skin  
diseases.

W. N. U., CHGO, NO. 30-1918.

**HAD SEEN EM "AT WORK"**

Tommy Had Li Need to Puzzle His  
Brains Over Estion Propounded  
Teacher.

Here is a story that was told at a social given by Representative Hubert D. Stens of Mississippi, as an illustration of the best industrial results can always be obtained the way to work.

Some time since, the teacher of a public school in a country town was instructing a juvenile class in mathematics when she turned to a small boy named Tommy.

"Tommy," said she, "if your father can do a piece of work in six days and your uncle Jim can do it in seven days, how long would it take them to do it together?"

"About ten thousand years," was the rather startling rejoinder of Tommy.

"Ten thousand years?" exclaimed the teacher. "Why, Tommy, what do you mean?"

"I mean," was the prompt response of Tommy, "that if you put them to work together they would sit on the fence, smoke and swap fish stories."

Spurred to Activity.  
"You say you owe your success in life to the man you just snubbed?"

"Yes," replied the eminent capitalist, "to a large extent."

"Isn't it—rather ungrateful to treat him like that, considering what he did for you?"

"Not at all. Some years ago, in refusing to let me marry his daughter, he said I was an idle loafer, with the brains of a tadpole, and never would amount to a hill of beans. Right then and there I swore to prove him a liar."

Savannah, Ga., was the birthplace of the Girl Scouts of America.

**Combine  
The  
Grains**

That's what is done  
in making Grape-Nuts  
food—barley and  
other grains are  
used with wheat.  
This adds to food  
value and flavor,  
and the sum total  
requires less wheat.  
The malted barley  
in Grape-Nuts also  
helps digest other  
foods.  
For an economical,  
nourishing and  
delicious food,  
try

**Grape-Nuts**

## ALLIES FORCE HUNS TO FLEE; CHATEAU THIERRY IS TAKEN

Germans Retreat From Reims-  
Soissons Area When Reserves  
Are Rushed Up.

HOLD ON Foe TIGHTENED  
WHEN BRITISH RUSH IN

Huns Burn Stores in Hurried Retreat  
—Retirement on Vesle River Likely  
—Railroads Are Cut—French Re-  
gain All Their Old Front—Battle on  
Marne Still Is Desperate.

Paris, July 23.—When the Bavarian crown prince answered the German emperor's appeal for help and sent some of his divisions from the Picardy front to aid the Germans in the Marne salient an equal number of British divisions was detached from the northern front and moved to the battle sector southwest of Reims. The British divisions are composed of picked troops.

It is interesting to note that the British divisions on the front southwest of Reims have again taken the same place in the battle order which the British occupied when driven back in the May offensive. Their transport from the British front to the Champagne front was executed in a most skillful manner.

Hot on Foe's Heels.  
French troops, says La Liberté, continue to cross the river Marne in strong force northeast of Chateau Thierry. They are following rapidly on the heels of the enemy, who cannot long hold ground with General De Mitr's army coming up from the south and General De Goutte's army coming from the west.

The latter army already has reached the region of Chateau Thierry. General De Goutte's troops, which have been fighting hard since the beginning of the counter-offensive, last night crushed the effort made by the Germans and took 1,000 prisoners.

Retreat Miles Deep.  
Information received in Paris says that French patrols operating beyond Chateau Thierry have learned that the retreat of the Germans extends several miles deep. The German artillery can scarcely be heard, this seemingly indicating that the big guns have been ordered removed to the rear.

In their rapid advance north of the River Ourcq French infantry recaptured a battery of French six-inch guns, which the French had abandoned on May 27. Since that time the guns had been used by the Germans. The French immediately put them into action against the enemy.

Germans Burn Villages.  
London, July 23.—Hard fighting is proceeding in all sections of the line from Soissons to Reims, according to dispatches this afternoon, but always with the allies on the offensive and the Germans fighting desperately to save what they can before the onrush.

The French gathered up 45 more guns, including six of large caliber, in the fighting along the Marne, where the Germans were compelled to retreat hastily, leaving behind large quantities of material of all kinds.

Although the Germans are fighting bitterly along the bottom of the salient, there are indications that they realize that a retreat is inevitable, for they are burning villages several miles behind their lines, and there is a great congestion of troops around the top of the salient, which may indicate preparations for a new line, possibly on the Vesle river.

There were signs everywhere that the Germans are destroying the material and munitions in the pocket to the north of the River Marne, between Soissons and Reims, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that area. The Germans are having the greatest difficulty in maintaining their communications in the salient. They are unable to utilize most of the railroads leading northward, owing to the incessant harrying from entente aviators and artillery.

Americans Break Through.  
With the American Army on the Marne, July 22.—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The French and Americans driving the spearhead toward the northeast have already advanced five kilometers (3 1/4 miles) at various places. The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said they were tired of the war.

American Infantrymen captured two 77s.  
Paris, July 22.—French and American troops entered Chateau Thierry Sunday morning, according to an official statement issued by the war office. The French also have taken the town of Brailles, one mile east of Chateau Thierry.

Allies Enter Chateau Thierry.  
Paris, July 22.—French and American troops entered Chateau Thierry Sunday morning, according to an official statement issued by the war office. The French also have taken the town of Brailles, one mile east of Chateau Thierry.

MILK BOOSTED TO 12 1/2 CENTS  
Distributors Meet Government Representative and Agree on Increase of One-Half Cent.  
Chicago, July 23.—At a meeting of the Chicago milk distributors and W. E. Lamb, representing the United States food administration in the milk controversy, arrangements were completed whereby the price of milk will advance to 12 1/2 cents a quart. The present price is 12 cents.

teau Thierry, on the north bank of the Marne, according to word received here.

The French line includes the heights north of Brailles, which gives the French a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne.

Violent combats continue north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Reims. In spite of the violent resistance of the enemy, the French have continued to advance, the statement adds.

The Franco-American forces continue to make progress, repelling the enemy, who is defending himself obstinately according to the official statement.

With every hour it becomes more evident that the Germans, hurried from three sides, are facing the prospect of a retreat beyond the Aisne.

The desperate resistance in the pivotal area around Soissons and Reims shows the critical situation. His forces are hemmed in a pocket the mouth of which is not more than 20 miles wide.

Prisoners are being brought in steadily. The total is unofficially reported to be near the 25,000 mark. Considerably more than 400 guns have been captured.

The Franco-American troops are pressing a relentlessly everywhere, not giving the enemy the slightest respite.

The Americans are attacking in their shirt sleeves.

All of Soissons Near.

With the Americans at the Marne, July 20.—The Americans on Friday again attacked astride the line southwest of Soissons. They captured a number of strongly organized machine gun nests. The German batteries north of Aisne concentrated a terrific fire upon the roads in frantic counter-attack work, but the French guns southwest of Soissons repelled the attack.

An advance of two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) was realized by our men but four more German divisions were thrown into the fighting.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Americans alone exceeds 6,000, including wounded. A score of field guns and innumerable trench mortars and machine guns have been captured by the Americans.

Soissons is in flames and surrounded on three sides, is virtually in Franco-American hands. They can enter it any time they want to.

Scottish Troops Take Meteren.  
London, July 20.—Scottish troops captured the village of Meteren, with more than 300 prisoners and a number of machine guns, in an operation in the Bailleul sector.

French-Yanks Win Twenty Towns.  
London, July 19.—The Americans operating in the region west of Soissons in the big Franco-American counter-offensive, dispatches received here say, have taken 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns and much other material which has not yet been estimated.

An American division operating with the French troops have captured the town of Verzy, about six miles south of Soissons, and have advanced three miles beyond the town.

South of Verzy on the heights north of the Ourcq valley the Germans hastily counter-attacked and the situation at that point is still obscure.

Cavalry in Action.

With the American Army in France, July 19.—The American troops had carried all before them by late in the afternoon and had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staffs are well inside the territory which the Germans held a few hours ago.

Allies Capture 20 Towns.  
Paris, July 19.—More than twenty villages have been recaptured by the French and American forces in the offensive begun Thursday morning. It was announced by the war office, which also reports the occupation of the plateau dominating Soissons.

The allies have captured the town of Prunay east of Reims. The French are on the western outskirts of Chouy and Neully-St. Front, and from there to Belleu wood the average depth of the advance is about three miles.

Yanks Take Many Towns.  
With the American Army in France, July 19.—The thrust between Soissons and Belleu by the Americans and French endangers the whole right flank of the German armies along the Marne. The Americans fighting in the region of Soissons have been particularly successful, making a decided advance. Torcy was captured by the Yankees in 15 minutes after the attack started. Belleu fell at 8:20, and Givray half an hour later.

Allies Advance Five Miles.  
London, July 19.—In the biggest offensive move made this year by the allies French troops have gained the ravine at the River Crise running into Soissons on a five-mile front down to the east of Bazancay, which means a maximum advance at this point of five miles.

The drive was launched at daybreak along a 25-mile line between the Aisne and the Marne by French and American troops.

It is believed that the price set will be the high price of milk per quart. "The next winter price of milk will depend in large measure upon the price of grain," said Mr. Lamb in discussing the situation. "The price of feed has advanced so materially in the last few months that it is impossible to keep cows in milk-producing condition at anywhere near former costs. However, with the wonderful crops we are producing here in Illinois there is a strong possibility that the price of milk per quart will go down again."

## GERMANS LEAVE WOUNDED BEHIND

Chateau Thierry Scene of Desolation When Allies Drive Huns From City.

ENEMY ABANDONS EQUIPMENT

Foes Sack Houses and Carry Away Everything of Value That Is Portable—Americans Empty Knap-sacks to Feed Civilians.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 24.—Even anti-aircraft guns were called into use in pursuing the Germans in their flight from the Marne.

As the Germans retreated, French field guns mounted on automobiles dashed up and down the roads, sprinkling the retreating enemy with shrapnel. Every available piece of artillery was used. The high-angle guns were employed chiefly because of their great mobility.

The enemy abandoned quantities of supplies and ammunition in their hurried retreat. They left behind seven light machine guns, automatic rifles and other equipment. All had been discarded by the fleeing soldiers.

With marvelous rapidity the French and American batteries were pulled from their emplacements and rushed forward, shelling the fugitives according to directions wirelessly from airplanes.

The Americans used the steel bridges which the Germans had placed over the Marne in Monday's offensive to get their field guns across to the northern bank.

Mounted troops were sent dashing northward, with long-range guns began to rumble, throwing a steady stream of shells against Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois.

Few German prisoners were reported in the initial stage of the German retreat from the Marne. However, many wounded Germans were found abandoned in the Chateau Thierry hospital. Most of them had been gassed. A few wounded French from the June battle, and also a couple of wounded Americans from the Boresches fighting, were found.

Chateau Thierry had suffered badly from artillery fire when the French, Americans and Germans fought four days for the city early in June, but the Germans had forced the civilians to clean up the debris and build barricades in the squares and streets.

The Germans had sacked the houses, carrying off everything of value that was portable. But it was difficult to ascertain what was wanted and what was the effect of shell fire.

The soldiers emptied their knapsacks to feed the civilians and were greatly embarrassed when embraced and kissed by aged men and women. The delight of these old people at the sight of their American deliverers was pitiable to behold.

MEAT SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY

Packers to Furnish 99,560,000 Pounds of Bacon and 134,000,000 Pounds of Canned Goods.

Chicago, July 24.—The largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world—99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat—has just been placed by the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., for the American army overseas.

Louis F. Swift, in commenting on this, said the order will take the bacon from approximately 1,900,000 hogs and if other work were dropped to produce it, would be equivalent to the total bacon production of the five largest Chicago packers for nearly five weeks. However, six months will elapse before delivery is to be completed.

AMERICAN HAD COLD FEET

President Wilson Saves the Life of Soldier Who Ran Away From the Enemy.

Washington, July 24.—The clemency of President Wilson was extended to Private Albert E. Beauregard of the Sixteenth infantry, under sentence of death for having run from the enemy. The president commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, with dishonorable discharge. Beauregard's home is in Concord, N. H.

Another Enemy for Huns.

Washington, July 24.—Confirmation of press dispatches telling of a declaration of war by Honduras against Germany was received at the office of the embassy, Honduras, which previously had broken off relations, is the twenty-second nation to make war on the central powers.

Army Meat Supply.

Chicago, July 24.—The largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world—99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat—has just been placed by the quartermaster's department.

Lemberg Demands Peace.

Zurich, July 24.—The municipal council of Lemberg (Hungary) has adopted a resolution demanding immediate peace based upon the right of self-determination by the people, says a dispatch from Vienna.

## ADVANCEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA FARM LAND PRICES

Stories of phenomenal advancement and prosperity in Western Canada have been told the reading public for some years past. The stories were told when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid land adjacent to railways and protected lines, which could be had on the payment of a mere \$10 entry fee, and under cultivation and living conditions. As was prophesied then, the day has come when these are few. There are still available thousands of these; they are some distance now from the railways. The land is as good as ever, but pioneering conditions will have changed. A great many are still taking advantage of this free offer from the government. The story was told when good lands near lines of railway could be bought for from \$8 to \$10 per acre and the prophecy made that these prices would double in a few years, for the intrinsic value was far more than that. That day has come more quickly than expected. The immense crops of grain that could be raised has brought about the change, and the demand for low priced lands with maximum returns has prompted the keen purchaser as well as the owner of higher priced land from which no greater return could be looked for. Prices of land in Western Canada are still advancing, and will continue to advance until, of course, the limit is reached—when returns will warrant no further increase. That day is not far distant. But, in the meantime, there are large tracts of land owned by land companies and private individuals that have not felt the advance that has been shown in other districts. The opportunity to purchase these should not be lost sight of, and if there are those amongst the readers of this article, which is authorized by the Canadian government, who wish cheap land, such lands as produce from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and will pay for themselves out of one year's crop, advantage should be taken of the present opportunity.

Coming to Alberta with his family thirteen years ago, his assets consisting of a small outfit and \$20 in cash. Mr. O. F. Malmberg has accumulated by farming and live stock raising assets to the value of more than \$300,000, and has a personal credit, worth on demand, \$100,000. He has not speculated in land, but bought only to farm.

Near Blackie, Alberta, he operates 8-100 acres of wheat land. He has just purchased an additional 11,500 acres near Cardston, in Southern Alberta. His personal credit enabled him to finance this deal in Calgary in a little over three hours. The ranch just purchased is a fully equipped stock and grain ranch. At the present time it carries a thousand head of cattle and several hundred horses, and is fully equipped with buildings, machinery, corrals, sheep sheds, dipping vats, etc. That is a story from one district. Let us select one from a district some hundred or more miles from that.

"Peter A. Klassen, who recently moved to Herbert, Sask., from Kansas, has purchased a section of prairie land in the Hillsboro district, about 24 miles northwest of Herbert, for which he paid \$12,000 cash. He is erecting temporary buildings to live in while putting the place in cultivation, and this summer plans to erect good buildings on the farm and equip it for a home. Mr. Klassen recently sold his 80-acre farm in Kansas for \$15,000 and is investing the proceeds in Canada."

With the proceeds of the sale of his land in Kansas, this farmer purchased in Saskatchewan a piece eight times as large as he had previously been farming, and had a balance with which to purchase equipment, stock, etc., of \$3,000. Moreover as land in Saskatchewan may be expected to yield twice as much grain per acre, he will be able to produce sixteen times as much as formerly.

The average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1910, according to the latest report of the Census and Statistics branch at Ottawa. The average value of land in the Prairie Provinces is as follows:

Manitoba .....\$31.00  
Saskatchewan ..... 28.00  
Alberta ..... 28.70

It is the low prices at which land can be obtained in Western Canada which is rendering this country such an important factor in the production of foodstuffs at the present time. It is enabling men who have been farming small areas in older districts to take up and farm with the same capital areas not only many times as great, but which are also capable of producing considerably larger crops to the acre.—Advertisement.

Social Distinction.

Golfer—Anyone ahead of us, caddie?  
Caddie—Yes, sir; a gentleman with a caddie and a man carryin' for his self.

## Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. There can be no danger in the use of Castoria if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher as it contains no opiates or narcotics of any kind.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

That Lovely Man!

"At last," cried Miss Terchance, ecstatically, "I have found a man who truly loves me, and whom I can truly love!"

Miss Kreant looked at her skeptically. "Are you sure that he loves you?" she asked.

"Sure. For that's what I asked him, and oh! the beauty of his reply!"

"Tell me about it."

"I said, 'How can you love me when I'm so cross-eyed?'"

"You wrong yourself, darling," he replied. "You are not cross-eyed. Your eyes are so pretty that they just can't help looking at each other—that's how it is."

Ministerial Advertisement.

Squib—Our new minister certainly had a sense of humor.

Squib—What's he went and done?

Squib—Put a sign on the parsonage reading, "Spirits Rectified."

A corporation in Denmark makes a business of cleaning and disinfecting telephones.

Teachers in Montreal (Canada) Catholic schools ask increased pay.

Which Judge Is Right?

An Eastern judge the other day found a man guilty of disorderly conduct for kissing his wife when she didn't want him to kiss her.

"It is a woman's inalienable right to refuse to be kissed if she doesn't want to be kissed," this judge said, adding, "and she doesn't forfeit this right when she marries the man."

But, on the other hand, Judge Graham of San Francisco officially rules that a husband may kiss his wife whenever he pleases, whether it pleases the wife or not.

Indeed, so firm are the judge's convictions upon the subject that he was moved to put his decision in verse:

Be a cave man, seize your mate.

If she shows you signs of hate,

Let her scratch, let her bite,

But kiss her, boy; it is your right.

Take your choice of decisions, Mr. Married Man. We refrain from expressing our opinion as to which is the right one. We're married.—Washington Herald.

Sometimes a Safe Bet.

"Dubb says he'll run for senator."

"Bet he won't go faster than a walk."

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY

CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes. Adv.



## RURAL NEWS

## LAKE VILLA

F. R. Sherwood spent the past week in the city.

Marie McKenzie is entertaining a girl friend from the city.

Mrs. Ada Poulton of Loyal, Wis., is visiting at J. G. Poulton's.

Mrs. Della Sherwood of Antioch spent Friday with Mrs. S. Sheewood.

A complete report of the Red Cross auction sale will be given next week.

Mrs. Letchford of Evanston spent a few days recently with her sister, Miss Mary Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilton and Edna Wallace of Kenosha spent Sunday with relatives here.

J. K. Deering returned the first of the week from a business trip to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jean Daniels and son of Payson, Utah, was the guest of her cousin Mrs. Al Boehm last week.

Miss Ruby Leonard is spending this week in the city and taking the Civil Service examination.

Clayton Hamlin went to Chicago on Wednesday to enlist in the army. His father accompanied him.

Oscar Douglas who has been in detention at Great Lakes for the past month was home over Sunday.

Geo. Von Hazinga and wife of Kenosha were guests of the S. Wallace family several days last week.

Will Pester and wife of Kenosha spent the week-end with his parents here and attended the Red Cross dance.

The Ladies Aid will hold a bakery sale this week Saturday at Wald's store and bakery goods of all kinds will be for sale.

Jas Kerr was injured Monday by a timber falling across his leg, nearly breaking it and which will lay him up for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jarvis are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Monday, July 15. Mrs. Jarvis is in the city and doing nicely.

Ben Summers and family moved the first of the week to Waukegan where Mr. Summers is employed. Where are sorry to lose them from our village.

Miss Myrtle Westlake of Camp Lake and Misses Florence and Mildred Pribnow of Park Falls, Wis., were guests of the C. B. Hamlin family Sunday.

Mrs. Miller from Highland Park, recently returned from Switzerland, where she spent the past year, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Atwell.

The annual Sunday School picnic was held in Pitman's grove on Fox Lake today (Thursday). Mr. Grimshaw furnished the hayracks for transportation.

Frank Hooper was stricken with paralysis last Wednesday night and is now being cared for at the County hospital and at last reports his condition remained about the same.

A Jackie band of twenty pieces was on hand for the Red Cross dance last Saturday night and were enjoyed to the utmost by all present and a splendid time was had by everyone in spite of the heat.

Harry Miller, who has been in the Woodman sanitarium at the Colorado Springs, for the past few months returned to his home here last week. He has gained several pounds during his stay there.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wald attended the wedding of their nephew, Arthur Ryan at Great Lakes training station last Saturday afternoon. The bridal party returned with them for the evening, then went to Milwaukee for a short trip.

Lee Sherwood's car was badly wrecked early Sunday morning when it collided with another car near Squaw Creek bridge but luckily no one was injured. He was out with a party and the other car turned out on the wrong side of the road and the accident resulted.

D. B. Webb spent Saturday in Waukegan.

Agnes Hederson of Wadsworth spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Tuft.

Miss Clara Reynolds of Topeka, Kan. is spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Savage.

Mrs. Jeannette Wells spent the latter part of last week at the home of her son Ernest south of Milburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Almond Webb of Waukegan visited Friday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. D. W. Pullen.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Savage of Evanston and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cary of Chicago called on relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. LeVoy, John and James spent Sunday at a family reunion at Marengo, Ill.

J. S. Denman and family and Miss Clara Foote spent Thursday with Mrs. Jannette Matthews of Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Denman Sunday entertained relatives and friends from Waukegan, Chicago, Highland Park and Wilmette.

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## TREVOR

L. Mickle was in Chicago Wednesday.

Mike Himen autoed to Racine Wednesday.

Farmers are busy harvesting their grain.

Ed Lewis of Silverlake was in town Thursday.

Alvis Hahn transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Harry Lubeno was a Kenosha shopper Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Murphy is entertaining a niece from Dixon, Ill.

Mark Clows and Henry Lubeno are shipping early cabbage.

Mrs. Mark Curtis is entertaining a sister from Milwaukee.

Miss Kerns, a nurse is caring for Mrs. Dean at Silverlake.

Mr. Schmidt entertained two brothers from Chicago over Sunday.

Hiram Patrick of Randall called on the Patrick families Friday.

Mr. Klossner of Milwaukee is employed at the factory at cheese maker.

Geo. Patrick and family spent Sunday at Jacob Drom's at Silverlake.

Mrs. Arthur Edgar of Antioch called on her sister, Mrs. Smith Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Aichtenberg are entertaining relatives from Tomah, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and daughter of Paris called on Miss Patrick Sunday.

Mrs. Pitcher of Antioch spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Evans.

Miss Margaret Meyers has as her guest this week a friend from Lake Villa.

Lucile Evans and Gretchen Yopp spent Friday at Mrs. Selby's at Silverlake.

Mr. and Mrs. Letzer and Mr. and Mrs. Mecklenberg were Antioch visitors Saturday.

George Bolton of Bristol was at his mother's, Mrs. Josephine Bolton on Wednesday.

August Baethke and wife and Nick Schumacher and wife autoed to Chicago Wednesday.

Quite a few attended the Cemetery meeting at Mrs. Geo. Faulkner's at Wilmet Tuesday.

Mrs. Jennie Booth entertained her brother, Eugene Bailey and family of Glenn Ellyn over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdal of Chicago are spending a two weeks vacation with the former's parents.

Mrs. Geo. Hillyer and daughter Lydia of Antioch spent the week-end with her niece, Mrs. Gilbert Hartnell.

Mrs. Evans and daughters spent Wednesday with Mrs. Fredson in Racine. Gretchen Yopp returned with them remaining the rest of the week.

About sixty were present at a meeting of the Salem Township Council of Defence held on the lawn at the home of Mrs. Robbins at Liberty Corners on Friday afternoon. The object of this meeting was to appoint committees for different work in the town. Mrs. Head, chairman of the Kenosha Council with several ladies from Kenosha gave very inspiring and helpful talks.

Miss Browe of Wadsworth is visiting friends here and Lake Villa.

Mrs. Olin entertained the Red Cross auxiliary Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Etta Wineckie of Sycamore, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. LeVoy.

Rev. Safford attended the funeral of his niece in Chicago the past week.

V. H. Strang, wife and son and Mrs. Dawson were in Kenosha Wednesday.

Mrs. C. E. Denman and Ralph McGuire spent Thursday and Friday with friends in Chicago.

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## WILMOT

Dr. Prouty of Burlington was here Friday.

Dr. Darby drove out from Kenosha over Sunday.

Edward Pacey left Saturday for his home in Nebraska.

Fred Hanneman is home from Normal school at Whitewater.

Floyd Hanneman is employed as book keeper for the Milk Products Co. at Trevor.

W. Peterson and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. Reynolds spent the week end at the Clyde Kinreed home at Marengo.

The members of the Holy Name choir were royally entertained at the home of Lawrence Fleming Friday evening.

Private Boy Richter has been sent from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to an Eastern port preparatory to crossing to France.

Mr. and Mrs. James White have received word that their son Ira has arrived safely across with his regiment and is now in France.

John Mutz, Jr., left Monday for Chicago where he entered the Brennan school to take special training in mechanical units for the U. S. armv.

August Panknin narrowly escaped serious injury last week when a load of salt barrels tipped forward on to him when driving down a hill, but he managed to reach safety before any of the barrels hit him.

The friends of Private John Foster will be interested in knowing that John has been in active service in the trenches with Col. Kelly's 149th in France for the past two months. He has been wounded twice since he has been across.

The 85th Division from Camp Custer which contained so many of our Wilmot boys has been transferred to Long Island. Among those who went are Privates Ray Kinreed, Leland Hegeman, Charles Bauman, Otto Stensel, George O'Malley, Howard Peacock and Clarence Holdtford.

Corp. Frank A. Loffhagen and Searg. O'Brien drove to Wilmot from Camp Grant Friday afternoon. Corp. Loffhagen has been in the service three weeks. Another brother, Raymond is stationed at Camp Grant also and will be to enter the service shortly. The Loffhagen family will be remembered by old residents of this locality as they were in business here some years ago.

At present the family home is at Beardsley, Minn. where the boys have been engaged in farming and running a general store. Ben Nett accompanied the visitors back to Camp, returning Sunday.

The various committees of the women's Kenosha county Council of Defense were entertained at a luncheon last Friday at the home of Mrs. H. B. Robbins and Miss Frank Stewart at Liberty Corners. The gathering was for the purpose of perfecting a similar organization in Salem township and about sixty ladies from that township were present. The meeting which was held on the lawn was opened by Miss Stewart who introduced the City and County Chairmen, Mrs. Dan Head, who conducted the meeting. She called on the head of each department, to outline the work they had accomplished and advise their county sisters how to proceed to obtain the same successful results.

Mrs. Eddy gave a very interesting talk on basic principles of organization and the adoption of the French war orphans. Mrs. L. M. Thiers chairman of the liberty loan committee spoke of the work accomplished by the women during the last campaign, her plans for the fourth loan, and the method of selling war savings stamps. Mrs. E. C. Thiers of the Child Welfare committee spoke along these lines and of what could be accomplished in the county.

Miss Harriet Bain chairman of the Americanization committee, told of how interesting she had found her work among the different nationalities and the aims of her committee to get all foreign men to become naturalized and the teaching of the English language.

Mrs. Wade, chairman of Women's Industry committee read a letter from the state pointing out the duties of this committee especially regarding service in helping the exemption boards. Mrs. O. L. Trenary, chairman of Speakers committee told of her organization of Four Minute speakers for the Liberty Loan and War Stamps campaign. Mrs. Lance, chairman of the Home and Foreign Relief talked of the work along these lines and also about the French war orphans. Superintendent of Kenosha schools, Mary Bradford gave a talk about the work accomplished in the public schools along the lines of Americanization. Mrs. Means, chairman of the Publicity committee told of what she had accomplished for the cause, through publicity. Mrs. Johnson chairman of the Emergency Drivers committee spoke of the number of people who freely offered their cars and drivers for war work and told of the advantage such an organization would be in the county. The meeting was closed by Miss Stewart reading the names of the various committees up, pointed in Salem township.

## TO GROW ORANGES

Not All Land in Florida Suitable to Production

No More Beautiful Sight in the World Than a Fine Orange Grove Bearing Fruit and Blossoms Concurrently

Don't let anybody fool himself with the idea that he can grow oranges anywhere in Florida, writes John A. Stelcher in Leslie's Weekly. The orange needs a soil adapted to it. It thrives best not in the rich sand you see under the pines, but in a yellow loam. The pines are either burned and the palmetto cleared away. Then the land is plowed and trowed at a cost of about \$25 per acre for clearing with colored labor at 18 cts an hour. Then five-year-old budded stock is planted. It comes from nurseries carefully boxed and packed and looks like a sawed-off young tree about two or three inches in diameter. The acreage is first carefully pitted out in regular rows, with stakes 3 feet apart. A hole is dug and the orange tree is carefully laid in, at a depth of two or three feet. A basin is le about the tree into which a quantity of water is poured and then the soil heaped up to the level, or higher, as circumstances may require. The young orange trees cost from 75 cents to \$2 each at the nursery, and will begin to bear in four or five years, if they survive the frost, insects and gophers or land turtles that burrow round the roots.

An acre of mature bearing orange or grapefruit trees is expected to yield from \$1,000 to \$2,000 net to the owner in such high-priced times as these. I saw a grove of nine and half acres near Lakeland for which an offer of \$20,000 had been refused. The owner, it was said, received for \$9,000 for his crops this year. At the Lake Highland Country Club, M. Hallam told me he planted his orange groves in 22 rows of 22 trees, or 484 to a ten-acre plot, using two-year-old budded trees that cost 75 cents each. He calculated that clearing the land and setting trees cost from \$25 to \$35 an acre each, care and cultivation \$2 per acre per month, fertilizer for a ten-acre plot \$90 the first year, \$80 the second, \$110 the third and \$140 the fourth. He figured that he fourth year the groves might expect to harvest an average of two boxes of fruit per tree, with an increase of one box a year thereafter. Culls and dropped fruit, formerly thrown away, now find a market, the pulp being used for marmalade and the juice for bottling. I noticed advertisements in local papers offering 50 cents per 100 pounds for sound "drop and cull grapefruit." Signs in the packing houses notify growers that "every doubtful orange is a cull."

The orange tree is remarkable. The visitor is astonished to find blossoms on one branch of an orange tree and fully ripened fruit on another. Nature is a wonder worker. She makes no mistakes. She can neither be fooled nor bribed. A grower this me that an orange tree blossoms in February and in June. If in February the developed fruit shows less than the average yield, the tree puts forth additional blossoms in June and this counterbalances the loss, but if the fruit is fully up to the average no blossoms appear in June. There is no more beautiful sight than a fine orange grove bearing fruit and blossoms concurrently. The appeal of the golden fruit is to the palate, of the snowy blossoms to the eye, and the fragrance to the sense of smell. One can well imagine an endless bridal procession amid a grove of orange blossoms with tending mocking birds forestalling the wedding march.

Navel Orange a Freak.

An orange navel is merely an abnormal growth, an abortive attempt of nature to produce twins. One of the twins failed, however, surviving only as a protuberance in the blossom end of the orange, and there forming a little navel-like kernel enveloped in the skin of the fruit. Buds from the trees producing these freaks were grafted on the other stock, and gradually the semi-dwarf navel-orange tree was established in California. The original trees of this stock came from Bahia, Brazil, where their peculiarity had been noted but not utilized. No one had taken the hint supplied by nature until they were transplanted to their new home on the Pacific coast, where they became one of the most prolific growths of the state. The navel orange is frequently seedless, and what few seeds are found in it are small and undeveloped.

Merely Guideposts.

A well-known banker in a downtown restaurant was eating mush and milk.

"What's the matter?" inquired a friend.

"Got dyspepsia."

"Don't you enjoy your meals?"

"Enjoy my meals?" snorted the indignant dyspeptic. "My meals are merely guideposts to take medicine before and after."—Knoxville Sentinel.

Studying the Case.

"You're under arrest," exclaimed the officer, as he stopped the automobile.

"What for?" inquired Mr. Chugel.

"I haven't made up my mind yet. I'll just look over your lights, an' your license, an' your numbers, an' so forth. I know I can get you for something!"—Nebraska Legal News.

## GUNMAKING GREAT SCIENCE

Manufacturer Must Not Exceed Variation of Two One-Thousandths of an Inch in Six-Foot Bore.

Gunmaking is a ticklish business—not dangerous, but just ticklish, writes Edward Hungerford in Collier's Weekly. It's mighty exact. A gun manufacturer must not exceed a variation of two one-thousandths of an inch in a six-foot bore. Not every man who walks into a shop, his overalls under his arm, and announces himself as an expert mechanic, can build guns to as delicate measurements as that.

And a complicated business, too. A single disappearing gun, of a standard type adopted by our army, has, with its disappearing carriage but exclusive of its sights and accessories, almost eight thousand parts. A three-inch gun battery requires 3,376 tools, accessories and supplies which are simply part of its standard outfit. And yet our government stands in great need of thousands of these guns—and their accessories.

An army officer made these things clear to a chamber of commerce man of Rochester. And the chamber of commerce called a conference of several dozen of the leading manufacturers of Rochester. To them the man in khaki made the problem clear. He said that the program for heavy guns for the army until July, 1919, would run to a cost of \$2,000,000,000—perhaps even more. He translated these figures into those of size. He said that within that time there would be needed at least 65,000,000 tons of new parts for these guns in addition to 45,000,000 tons of replacement parts.

Let me translate these figures still further for you. There are 65,000 railroad locomotives in this country. Let us assume their average weight to be 200 tons each—it is a very fair estimate. That means that the railroad locomotives together weigh some 13,000,000 tons—or just one-fifth the tonnage required for the new parts alone of our heavy ordnance for the next 18 months of the war. We have embarked upon no piffling enterprise!

Soldiers Get Reading Habit.

The growth of the reading habit among the soldiers has brought to light an interesting contradiction to the generally accepted theory that among a group of individuals the leveling process is a leveling downward.

The men in the camps who are readers stimulate by their example the interest of those who are not. "Have you read this story?" asks Private X of Private Y. "Now," replies Private X; "I never read a book through in my life." "Well, you ought to read this one. It's a better'n any movie show you ever saw. It's a beer!" Thus does Private Y get an incentive to taste the joys of literature. There is a tendency toward a leveling upward.

The valuable service of the libraries is further developed by lectures, university extension courses, and the general education plan. Men not only will keep pace with their former civilian activities, but many of them will emerge from the army and navy better equipped for the battle of life.—Raymond B. Fosdick in Scribner's Magazine.

Musically Obedient.